

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 718.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

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The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.
The St. GEORGE'S CHOIR, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight.

BAPTIST MISSION.

A VALEDICTORY SERVICE, in connexion with the Departure of the Revs. J. Williamson, R. Craig, and W. A. Hobbs, for India, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at Seven o'clock, at JOHN-STREET CHAPEL.
The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL and other Ministers will take part in the Service.
The attendance of Friends of the Mission is earnestly requested.
FRED. TRESTRAIL, Secretary.
33, Moorgate-street, Aug. 2, 1859.

THE RETIRING PASTORS' FUND.

Two Hundred Pounds have been offered in response to the Rev. J. A. James' letter on condition that Four other Gentlemen will contribute a similar amount to make the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
Five Hundred Pounds have been offered by another Gentleman in hope that others will follow his example in attempting to raise a Fund for our disabled and retiring Pastors.
GEORGE SMITH, Provisional Secretary.
Congregational Library, August 1, 1859.

WIDOWS' FUND.

This Society was instituted A.D. 1733, for the relief of the necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Denominations in England and Wales. The Managers (who are elected annually by the Subscribers) meet monthly, except during the autumn, to receive Applications from those who may need Assistance from its Funds, and have, during the past year, relieved 242 Widows with grants of from 5s. to 12s. each. To meet the continual demands upon the Fund, it is necessary that the number of the Society's supporters should be considerably increased; and the Managers appeal with confidence to the Members of the three Denominations to sustain them in this contributing to the support of the Widows of those who have, during their lives, laboured to diffuse the knowledge of the truth.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Stephen Olding, Esq., 29, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Secretary, Mr. Charles Theodore Jones, 23, Brunswick-crescent, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, S., who will be happy to afford further information, and to whom all communications should be addressed.

MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING-HOUSE, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post office.—The situation is quiet, airy, and central for business or pleasure. Bed, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; plain breakfast or tea, 8d.; dinner, 1s.

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Lancaster, July, 1859.

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May, 1859. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 718.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"DISSENTING AGITATORS."

THE *National Standard* (a paper, we are bound to confess, of which we know very little, but which we suppose to be the organ of the Protestant Association) in a recent article exhibiting all the characteristics of pious namby-pambyism, assails the conductors and supporters of the Liberation Society. We have not the smallest doubt of the conscientiousness of the writer. What he has written he seems to have written under the influence of religious feeling—and, if one may judge from the tone of some of his remarks, he is imbued with that sentimental charity which is to be found in perfection nowhere but in connexion with the Evangelical Union. But whilst we give full credit to the personal motives of this journalist, he will excuse us for suggesting to him what his article has very forcibly suggested to us, that unimpeachable conscientiousness may be found at times associated with a weakness of mind closely approaching to imbecility, with a want of information utterly contemptible in a public writer, and with a narrow dogmatism only to be paralleled by the Pharisees and Judaizers of Apostolic times. We beg to assure him that Christianity may ally itself with views of somewhat greater breadth than his—and that strong religious faith is not necessarily mated with a feeble understanding.

The writer commences his article with an apology which stamps him at once as an ailing, rickety, puling, religious sentimentalist. In reference to the title he has prefixed to his effusion—"Dissenting Agitators"—he says, "We are sorry to use these terms towards any who bear the Christian name among the separatists from our communion in this country." Why is he sorry? Is there anything so awful, then, in being an agitator? Were not the apostles agitators—"men who turned the world upside down"? Does the spirit of Christianity oppose agitation? Does it not rather enjoin it? Is not every clergyman a professional and a paid agitator? Ought not every God-fearing man to agitate according to the extent of his abilities? Does not this very writer agitate against Dissenting agitation? Why, what would the Church of England have been but for the agitation of Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, and their brethren? What would the Kirk of Scotland have been but for the agitation of John Knox? Where would Methodism have been found had Wesley deemed agitation to be synonymous with irreligion? What is agitation but systematic effort to impress others with your own convictions? Every man who has a backbone to his faith, exerts himself, as a matter of duty, to spread it. None but the glistly offspring of ecclesiastical monopoly would wish that men who conscientiously hold opposite views to themselves should sit down and snuggle over them in silence and inaction.

"We respect," the writer proceeds, "all honest and conscientious Nonconformists. We are never disposed to quarrel with those who cannot see as we do. Liberty of opinion is inseparable from our Protestant profession. We wish

it to remain so. Our view has always been that we must leave others to think for themselves." Now what is the meaning of all this? If it be merely a renunciation of the right to persecute, it is the silliest impertinence at this time of day of which a sane man could be guilty. If it be an abdication of responsibility, as it regards all effort to spread our own convictions, it is rank heathenism under the assumed guise of Christian charity. But there lurks beneath the whole series of sentences that arrogance of spirit which the writer, in pitiable self-ignorance, is endeavouring to disclaim. He respects all honest and conscientious Nonconformists. Well! what then? Is there anything so wonderful in this? We, too, respect all honest and conscientious Churchmen. But we don't go about saying so, as if we were making a very liberal concession. It is a matter-of-course growing out of our Christian principles. Why should this be thought a handsome thing for Churchmen to do? Simply, because it is more than is usually expected from their system which knows no respect for differences of religious conviction, and which shuts up all subjects within an Act of Uniformity. And there usually floats in the mind of an Establishmentarian a vague notion that for him to recognise a Dissenter as a brother, is a stretch of candour far beyond what is exhibited by a Dissenter in reciprocating the fraternity. He cannot lay aside his traditional and habitual sense of superiority. He thinks he is placing his inferior fellow-disciple under obligation for condescending to treat him with respect.

But, in reality, this profession of Evangelical latitudinarianism is merely meant to bind one side to indifference. When does the Churchman deem it his duty "to leave others to think for themselves"? He neither does so, nor means to do so, nor ought to do so. If he is a good Churchman, strong in his convictions, warm in his feelings, energetic in his spirit, he does all that he can do to get others to think with him. He is quite right. This is the law of spiritual progress—"out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." Why does this writer, for instance, hold up Mr. Miall and the Liberation Society to the reprobation of Christian men? Because they teach something which differs from what he earnestly approves. And he does right, according to his measure of knowledge. He ought to denounce what he deems to be serious error, just as Mr. Miall and his coadjutors ought to uphold and diffuse to the utmost what they believe to be important truth. He does not, however, seem to see that in doing so he is himself an agitator.

We have dwelt thus long upon the mere introductory sentences of this article because we think they are the best key to its meaning. Its real meaning is, not that agitation is improper—for this journalist desires an united agitation "against Popish despotism"—but that agitation against Church-rates is improper, because, in addition to the alleged unreasonableness of its immediate object, it ultimately aims at, and tends to, the severance of the Church from the State. "We deeply deplore," says the *National Standard*, "not merely the want of charity, but the infatuation which belongs to this movement." But what "want of charity" does it exhibit? Why, charity is the very basis of the agitation. We think that by converting a section of the Church of Christ into a political institution, and making it an Act of Parliament Church, true spiritual Christianity is greatly scandalised and impeded, and true Christian unity is rendered impracticable. We may be mistaken in our belief—but having it, does not charity demand our active promulgation of it?

"If there must be a battle, the sin of the conflict will rest with those who have risen up, unprovokedly, to take from the majority of the nation that which they highly value—and who, not satisfied with the quiet enjoyment of what they themselves prefer, disturb others in the possession of their rights and privileges." What these "rights and privileges" are is, of course, not to be discussed—but the sum of them is, that

Episcopalianism should be established by law, and that Episcopalians are to have the expense of their religious instruction and worship paid for by the whole community, whether Episcopalian or otherwise. The Act of Parliament Church puts her foot on our neck, and when we try to remove it, cries out, with pious sensitiveness, "If there must be a battle, yours will be the sin." Now is this craft, or is it childishness? We believe it is the latter. We are not so much angry with it as amused by it—but then we hope such infantile simplicity, not of heart, but of understanding, will not pass for piety. "We warn such men," continues the writer, "of the consequences of the course which they are now pursuing. We appeal to them to restrain their unrighteous ardour, and to stay their steps. Some are yet open to Christian considerations." Mark the Pharisaism! "Some are pious men. But alas! the pious are mixed with the ungodly in a strange combination! Christians and infidels—men who honour the Saviour, and men who blaspheme his glorious name—religionists and secularists—those who love truth and those who hate it—are allied in this assault upon our national Zion"—our "national Zion" being, perhaps, the only Church in Christendom in which all the above-mentioned heterogeneous classes can meet as a religious assembly, and commune as fellow-members. Again we ask, Is this craft, or is it simplicity? How does any State Churchman imagine that a sensible Dissenter can be affected by such an appeal? And he goes on, "They never pray when they meet together, because they are not agreed together." Do they pray at vestry meetings, when they assemble to vote a Church-rate? Are they commonly so well agreed together in the discharge of that duty that they can unitedly ask the blessing of Heaven on it? "Why beholdest thou the mote which is in thy brother's eye, and seest not the beam which is in thine own eye? Hypocrite! First cast out," &c., &c. We leave our censor to ponder these words.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

THIS Bill, "as amended by the Select Committee," has been printed, and stands for re-committal on Thursday next. It has effected a complete metamorphosis of the measure originally introduced by Mr. Dillwyn. It enacts that either the Attorney-General, or any other person interested in any charitable endowment for educational purposes, may apply to a Chancery Judge in chambers for a summons to show cause why a "conscience clause" should not be inserted in the scheme regulating such endowment, which summons is to be served on such persons as the Judge may direct. It gives power to the Court to order the insertion of a "conscience clause," the costs of the application being in the discretion of the Judge, but also gives a right of appeal from the decision of the Court, as in the case of any other Order of the Court of Chancery. It provides that wherever "in the will, deed, or other instrument . . . nothing is contained expressly requiring the Trustees to be members . . . of any particular Church," and where twenty-five years usage can be shown for the appointment of Trustees of different religious faiths or professions, such usage shall be deemed good for future appointments.

The Conscience Clause, which appears in the Schedule, is worded as follows:—

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

No Boy shall be required to learn [specify in general Terms the Doctrine or Formularies of the particular Church, Sect, or Denomination referred to in Sect. 4 of this Act, as, for example, the Catechism, Articles, or Liturgy of the Church of England,] or to attend the Celebration of Divine Worship according to [specify in general Terms the Form of Worship of the particular Church, Sect, or Denomination, as, for example, the Ritual of the Church of England,] in case his Parents or Parent, or the Persons or Person standing to him in loco parentis, shall express to the Trustees in Writing their or his Objections, on conscientious Grounds, to the Boy's doing so.

It will be seen, at once, that the Bill thus amended, not merely fails to open the greater

proportion of our ancient Grammar Schools to the management of persons not being members of the Church of England, but, by enacting that in cases in which such management has been allowed during the last twenty-five years it shall be deemed to be legally authorised, it impliedly and constructively shuts us out from the management in all other schools. In fact, it adds to usage which, of course, has commonly gone against us, an indirect statutory sanction, and thus makes our case worse than before. The "conscience clause," is all but worthless—the "usage" clause, whilst it will certainly meet such outrages as that of the Ilminster case, will also, in the process, virtually estop our rights as citizens in the very matter in which Mr. Dillwyn's Bill was introduced to give them effect.

Under these circumstances, we are happy to learn that the hon. member for Swansea intends, with the concurrence of the warmest friends of his measure, to move on Thursday next that the order for the recommittal of the Bill be discharged. Neither he nor they will, if it can be prevented, permit such a perversion of their object to be carried out, especially under cover of complying with their wishes. Mr. Dillwyn will be prepared to re-introduce his own bill early next session, and, in the mean time, we may find occasion and opportunity for further enlightening the minds of the Liberal members as to our views and objects. We beg her Majesty's present Government to understand that we are less disposed than ever to be smothered by compromise.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the propriety of renewing the patent which confers upon the Queen's Printer the exclusive right of printing the Bible, consists of thirteen members, with Mr. Baines as Chairman. Their first meeting took place on Tuesday, and on Thursday Mr. Spottiswoode himself, the Queen's Printer, was examined at some length. We believe the Select Committee will not be able to report before the close of the present session, and that Government will grant a short extension of the patent (which expires in January), in order to allow of the inquiry being completed next session and Parliament then expressing an opinion on the whole case.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

(From the *Record*.)

Conspicuous among the other notices of amendments on the Church-rate Bill is a formidable-looking list of seven long paragraphs, of which notice has been given, by Sir G. C. Lewis; the whole gist of which may be described as the formation of "Societies for Providing Voluntary Church-rates," with a committee in each diocese selected for the most part by the Bishop. The fact that the Government and Parliament are not disposed to offer to the Church of England any other compensation than this for the loss of nearly 300,000*l.* a-year, is enough to show into what a formidable position the whole relations of the Church towards the State have already been brought by the influence of persevering clamour and agitation.

Surely it is high time that the dignitaries of the Church, who are the natural guardians of her interests, should adopt some combined steps in this matter. It is monstrous that the thing should be left to the efforts of one or two newspapers, the influence of a committee of laymen, however highly valuable their labours may be, or to an isolated bishop; for the Bishop of London is the only prelate who has hitherto shown himself prepared to take a manly and a vigorous course. The bench of bishops, as the authoritative organ of the Church, is silent and apparently indifferent while the very principle of the Church Establishment is being rudely shaken by the hands of men who are so confident of success, and so contemptuous of the claims of the Church, that they do not even affect to conceal their ultimate designs against her very existence. We can conceive no possible reason for this singular indifference, unless it be a timid fear lest the bishops, should they combine in some definite movement to save the principle of Church-rates, might possibly fail, and, by failure, compromise their future influence. Such thoughts as these are just the fears that involve States and Societies in ruin, when a cautious calculation of policy takes the place of considerations of right. Is it consistent that the bishops of the Church should, at such a juncture, take no united steps to call out the feelings of the clergy and laity, to adopt some definite policy, and then organise an effective action on the basis of it? We unhesitatingly reply, that passive inactivity is not consistent with their duty either before God or man. If it is just that our dignitaries should adopt some positive action in this critical question, then what have we

to do with timid fears? Let it be done at once and in God's name, whether failure or success be the result.

THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

THE WESLEYANS.

At the meeting of the Conference held on Wednesday in the Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester, the Legal Hundred was completed by the selection of the Rev. W. Morley Pugh and the Rev. G. Scott, formerly respectively of Stockport and simply by election, and of five others by seniority. The Rev. Samuel Dowland Waddy was then elected president for the year by 311 votes, no other candidate receiving more than twenty. The Conference would proceed last evening to the election of secretary, and subsequently to the inquiries into character.

On Thursday the secretary presented the address of the different affiliated conferences, the French, the Canadian, and the Conference of Eastern British America, &c. That from Australia said that the total amount of increase in the number of church-members was 3,685. It expressed a strong and confident hope that they should, in future, find an ample supply of ministers from the ranks of their own Australian youth.

Dr. Rule mentioned the subject of open-air preaching on a large scale, to be conducted during the conference. A committee was appointed to draw up a general plan. The remaining portion of the sitting was devoted to the careful consideration of candidates for the ministry, and for ordination, &c. The evening sitting was occupied in receiving, &c., the report of the London examination committee, from which it appeared that there were eighty-six candidates for the ministry; not candidates for ordination, but candidates to come out as probationers or preachers on trial. There was a large attendance of ministers, and the vigilance with which they watched each case, and the care with which they investigated, when investigation was called for, showed the vast importance they attached to this department of their deliberations.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The sittings of this important and liberally constituted ecclesiastical synod commenced on Wednesday last, in Mount Tabor Chapel, Sheffield. About 100 representatives were present, consisting of nearly an equal number of ministers and lay gentlemen. Rev. John Mann was elected president by a large majority. The Rev. A. Eckett was elected secretary, but not having a majority of the votes of the assembly, the ballot was again taken between the Revs. Messrs. Eckett and Hacking, which resulted in the election of the former gentleman by a majority of 46 to 41. The morning sittings were concluded by a number of the members of the assembly engaging in prayer. At the afternoon session several committees were appointed. A considerable period was occupied in hearing memorials and resolutions sent by circuits and districts. Some of these were of great length and much importance. The assembly dealt with these communications according to their tenor and merits. The last document read was a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, enclosing an appeal on the subject of slavery and the American Methodist Episcopal Church. No action was taken on the matter on Wednesday, as time did not permit. The first business of the Assembly on Thursday, after the roll was called and the minute of the first day's proceedings were confirmed, was the consideration of the appeal on the subject of slavery. On the motion of the secretary it was resolved to send a memorial to the next general conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church North, in support of the intended movement for the rejection of slaveholders from the fellowship of that church. Revs. M. Baxter and S. S. Barton were appointed to prepare the memorial. A memorial was then read from the Mount Tabor Methodist Free Church Temperance Society, setting forth the evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic, and urging the whole question on the attention of the assembly. Rev. J. Kersop moved, and Rev. S. S. Barton seconded, a resolution declaring the satisfaction of the assembly in all the good effected through the labours of temperance advocates; and urging all the ministers and members of the connexion to support all legitimate means for the suppression of intemperance. The resolution was carried without a dissentient. The remainder of the day's sittings was occupied with hearing memorials from the circuits and districts of the Connexion. A resolution that no person should be employed as a home missionary without a recommendation from the circuit in which he resides was negatived by a considerable majority. A resolution was adopted after a long discussion, declaring the strong opinion of the assembly that no itinerant minister should accept an invitation to labour in any circuit, earlier than four months from the annual assembly.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society have given publicity to an appeal from ministers of the American Methodist Episcopal Church "to all members of the great Wesleyan family throughout the world." It is signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, and it is stated that had time and circumstances permitted it to be sufficiently circulated, the signatures of upwards of 2,000 might easily have been obtained. The 238 ministers whose signatures it bears are the representatives of upwards of 42,000 members, a fact of itself sufficiently weighty to secure the earnest

attention of British Wesleyans. The following is the document in question, slightly abridged:—

To all Members of the Great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church, throughout the World.

Beloved Brethren in Christ,—

The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent,—

That at an early day in our history as a Church, slaveholders were tolerated among its members: that the practice has become so common that in 1844 one of our churches was found to be a slaveholding church—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as a bishop till that impediment was removed, caused a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church of 1845; and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church (that is, the northern division of the original Church) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the Church—trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even travelling preachers have become slaveholders, in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connexion with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our Church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God—a disgrace to Methodism and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N.Y. (U.S.), May 1st, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheons of our common Methodism. . . . We need, however, all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination of our labours.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands, and of every subordinate name! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest?—You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the M. E. Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your so doing? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by the slaveholding now tolerated in the M. E. Church; and you have all a right to speak, and, if need be, to remonstrate, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful, and we hope final struggle against slavery in the M. E. Church, to help us, by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honoured bodies, in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favoured us with deputations at our quadrennial sessions, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice for freedom, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia, and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? They would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin.

Memorials should be addressed "General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., May, 1860, care of Rev. H. Mattison, New York, U.S., A."

Copies of this appeal were forwarded by the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society to the Methodist New Connexion Conference, recently held in Manchester, when the following resolution was adopted by that body:—

That a memorial be sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, U.S. (May 1st, 1860), earnestly entreating our brethren to purify their church, by ceasing to hold communion with slaveholders. (See minutes of said Conference, p. 48.)

The appeal was also to be forwarded to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, now assembling at Sheffield, together with a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, respectfully urging it on the attention of that association. It has been sent from America direct to the Wesleyan Conference, now assembling at Manchester, and it remains to be seen whether that influential body will respond to the appeal made to them.

FINED FOR PREACHING!—At Marlborough some clerical magistrates have fined three Primitive Methodists for preaching on a village green, the pretence being that they obstructed the highway. They refused to pay, and their houses were therefore pillaged under the authority of distress warrants.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE IN ISLINGTON.—Mr. Alexander Vernon, of Minerva-terrace, Barnsbury, was recently summoned before the local authorities for non-payment of a District Church-rate of eight-pence. On his refusal to pay, an order for distraint was issued. The broker appeared on his premises and carried off a hearthrug, but we have not heard whether it has been sold to make good the eight-pence, or preserved to lay upon the altar of one of the district churches. With the view of shaming the authors of the outrage, Mr. Vernon has issued a well-written handbill, duly setting forth the facts, which concludes by giving notice "that any person or persons who will give such information to the very Evangelical Churchmen of Islington, and their aids and abettors, as shall produce in them the conviction that 'robbery by law' is a gross violation of the rights of citizenship, and an insult to the religion they profess to love, shall be rewarded by

the knowledge of having done a good act, and of saving the pure and holy religion of the New Testament from the scorn and contempt which are too often poured upon it by the thoughtless and indifferent, through the mean and selfish conduct of the upholders of ecclesiastical tyranny!"

THE EFFECTS OF THE CONCORDAT IN HUNGARY.—The Lutheran pastor of the Pancsova writes to the *Pesth Evangelical* weekly paper:—"The Lutheran community of this place look forward with sad hearts to the decision of the affair of the cemetery; for the Roman Catholic clergy, insisting upon the Concordat, have prohibited, through the local magistrates, the funeral chants and sermons of the Lutherans at the cemetery, hitherto common to Catholics and Protestants. It was a source of pain to the Lutherans that ground beyond the boundaries should be allotted for their graves, to which during the autumn and winter storms the bodies were conveyed with great difficulty and with no attendance. We were assisted by the Christian love of the Non-United Greeks,* who followed us with processions, ringing of bells, &c., and gave us permission to finish the service in the chapel of their own cemetery." The Lutheran pastor adds:—"We now, by permission of the General in command, bury our dead in the cemetery of the Non-United Greeks, till those of different communities shall be established, when ours must for the future have a separate funeral car."

Religious Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM.—A recognition service was held at the Lozells Chapel in this town, on July 21st, on the occasion of the settlement of the Rev. J. T. Feaston as minister of the place. The following ministers took part in the service:—The Revs. C. Vince, G. B. Johnson, R. W. Dale, M.A., Professor Barker, J. A. James, R. Ann, P. Sibree, and J. Hammond.

BAPTIST MISSION TO CHINA.—Last Wednesday evening the first public meeting in connexion with the Chinese Mission was held in Regent's-park College. From the statement which was then made by the secretary, it appears that upwards of 1,200*l.* has been raised, and that two missionaries have been appointed; so that the mission to China, the object of so many anxieties and prayers, may now be regarded as actually begun.—*Freeman*.

DEPARTURE OF MR. UNDERHILL FOR JAMAICA.—Last Thursday evening a meeting was held at Camden-road Chapel, for the purpose of bidding farewell to E. B. Underhill, Esq., who leaves next Tuesday for the West Indies. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair. The Rev. F. Trestrail stated the objects of Mr. Underhill's visit. Mr. Underhill himself then stated his views in regard to it, and asked the sympathies and prayers of his friends. The Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., commended Mr. Underhill in prayer to the protection and guidance of God. The meeting was largely attended, and was deeply interesting throughout.

GUILDFORD.—On Tuesday, July 26th, the Rev. J. Jones, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the office of pastor in connexion with the church and congregation of the Independent Communion assembling in Chapel-street, Guildford. The Rev. T. G. Horton, of Reading, described the original structure and spiritual designs of a Christian church. The installing prayer was offered by the Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Reading. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. J. Sherman, of Blackheath, and the sermon to the people was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Bright, of Dorking. The Rev. Messrs. Morgan and Ketley assisted in the services, which were well attended, and marked by a spirit of hopefulness and prayer.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PETERBOROUGH.—This new and commodious edifice—in the early English style of architecture—was opened for divine worship on Thursday, July 21st, when effective sermons were preached to large congregations, by the Revs. Samuel Martin and John Stoughton. The collections amounted to 100*l.* The total cost of the building will be about 2,500*l.* Towards this sum contributions have been received amounting to nearly 2,000*l.* On Lord's-day, July 24th, the Rev. A. Murray preached both morning and evening; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, special religious services were conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel. On the morning of each of these days united prayer-meetings were held, which were numerously attended, and very beneficial in their results. On Lord's-day, July 31st, the Rev. Alfred Newth, of Lancashire Independent College, preached both morning and evening.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—All the difficulties attendant on the purchase of a piece of freehold land for the erection of this long-talked-of Tabernacle have at length been overcome, and the site, which is near the Elephant and Castle, presents daily an altered appearance, so busily engaged are the workmen in getting it ready for laying the first stone. 550*l.* was the contract for laying a foundation of concrete, which is completed. The ceremony of commencing the work is fixed for the 16th of August. The work will cost at least 21,000*l.* by the time it is completed. The funds in hand at present do not exceed 7,000*l.*, but the building committee are encouraged in their undertaking by some very liberal promises, which they confidently believe will be realised as the work progresses. It is in contemplation by Mr. Spurgeon's friends to have a public breakfast on the occasion, which will, if possible, be held at the Surrey Music Hall. The demands of the

proprietors for the use of the building on that occasion are rather exorbitant, as one might suppose that some little liberality would have been shown by the owners of the property, considering the amount of money that has already been paid to them, and which will in all probability continue to be paid for some time to come. A charge of 15*l.* for every service has been made for now nearly three years, being at the rate of 780*l.* a-year. The new building is to seat about 5,000 persons, besides having a baptistry, schoolrooms, lecture-room, &c. Mr. Spurgeon has for some time been engaged in various parts of the country endeavouring to raise contributions towards the funds, and we understand his labours have been successful. Mr. W. Higgs is the contractor for the building. The Baptist community may therefore be quite sure that by this time next year they will be able to assemble for devotion in the largest Dissenting place of worship in the kingdom.

LYMINGTON.—Services were held on Thursday, July 28th, in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. R. G. Moses, B.A., as pastor of the Baptist congregation. The services were commenced at eleven o'clock, with reading and prayer, by the Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, after which the Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., of Bristol College, delivered an able discourse on the Constitution of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. P. Haddy, of Ravensthorpe, implored the Divine blessing on the pastor; and an impressive charge was delivered by the Rev. T. Horton, of Devonport. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, service was commenced by the Rev. G. H. Davies, of Andover; and the Rev. J. Davis, of Portsea, preached to the church. At five o'clock, a tea-meeting was held; and, after adjournment to the chapel, addresses were delivered to a very numerous assembly by the Revs. J. B. Burt, Dr. Gotch, J. Wills (of Holborn), J. Davis, T. Horton, G. H. Davies, J. P. Haddy, and two of the deacons of the church. The greatest satisfaction and encouragement was afforded by the services.

JUBILEE OF THE REV. ALEX. M'NAUGHTON AT MILNGAVIE, GLASGOW.—On Wednesday last the jubilee of the Rev. A. M'Naughton was celebrated at the ancient village of Milngavie. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, an appropriate sermon was preached in the church by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod. The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow, likewise took part in the service. In the evening a *soirée* was held in the same place—the Rev. George M'Queen, co-pastor with Mr. M'Naughton, occupied the chair. Mr. M'Donald read and presented an address in name of the congregation to Mr. M'Naughton. Mr. Robert Reid, of Glasgow, presented a beautiful address from the friends of the temperance movement. The Rev. Walter M'Lay, of Strathaven, was the next speaker, and, at the close of a most interesting address, presented the guest of the evening, in name of the congregation, with an elegant silver salver and a purse of gold, the former of which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Alexander M'Naughton, along with a purse containing eighty-five sovereigns, as a token of esteem and love, on the occasion of having completed his fiftieth year as minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Milngavie. 27th July, 1859." The chairman, on behalf of three friends in Glasgow of the late James Stirling, who did not wish their names mentioned, presented Mr. M'Naughton with a fine silver-mounted cane and a fine silk umbrella, in acknowledgment of the interest he had long taken in that zealous advocate of temperance. In reply to the various addresses and representations, the venerable sage made a most touching, appropriate, and interesting speech. The meeting was afterwards addressed, in eloquent and impressive terms, by the Rev. G. M. Middleton, John Edmond, and J. S. Taylor, of Glasgow. The different speakers were listened to with marked attention, and all present seemed greatly interested in the proceedings. The church was filled. On the platform and in the meeting were a number of ministers and friends from various religious denominations, some of whom had travelled a considerable distance.

MR. PETER DRUMMOND AND THE GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION OF THE STIRLING TRACTS.—During the last month the Rev. J. R. Smith, Congregational minister of Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, and travelling secretary for England for the above publications, visited many towns, delivering lectures explanatory of the Stirling publication enterprise, and mingling with Christians of various denominations in the pursuance of his important mission. At one of these meetings Mr. Smith said that this movement had gone on until from August, 1848, to July, 1859, not less than 25,000,000 of tracts, of 600 varieties, had been circulated, 9,000,000 of them gratuitously. In 1853 it was felt by Mr. Drummond that a vacancy presented itself for a cheap Christian newspaper, and on the 1st of March in that year he brought out No. 1 of the *British Messenger*, of which 3,000 copies were printed and given away throughout the whole of the kingdom. How had that paper been valued and appreciated? Such was its success that although six years ago it commenced with a circulation of 3,000 a month, it had reached the extraordinary number of 130,000 a month—a larger numerical rise than had ever been known in the life of any other religious publication, and during six and a-half years 360,000 yearly had been given away. In 1857 Mr. Drummond started the *Gospel Trumpet*, a smaller newspaper than the *Messenger*, printed in large type, and consisting of short articles on religious subjects, adapted for the perusal of aged people, and for circulation in workhouses, prisons, &c. At first only a few copies of the *Gospel Trumpet* were struck off,

but it had so much increased that now not less than 70,000 copies were issued every month, of which 30,000 were given away. Such was the magnitude of this enterprise that five tons of printed matter were issued from the publishing office every month; 130*l.* per month were spent in postages alone, to say nothing of cost of parcels and other incidental packing expenses; and Mr. Drummond contributed to the revenue of the country not less than 2,000*l.* a year. Mr. Drummond had been engaged in his work ten years and eleven months, during which period he had expended 10,700*l.*; the assistance he had received was 8,500*l.*, so that he was in arrears 2,200*l.* On this account, therefore, and in order to obtain funds for the continued extension of this gigantic work, he solicited the subscriptions of the audience and the sympathy of the town, and above all, he asked for Peter Drummond and his work to be remembered in the closet supplications of every Christian.

Correspondence.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When, on Tuesday night, Mr. Baxter, M.P., moved that the annual grant to the Presbyterians of Ireland should not be increased, the following members, I find, went into the lobby against him:—"Messrs. Bazley, J. C. Ewart, John Locke, Hastings, Russell, Schneider, and Walters, Lords Fermoy and Henley, Sir J. Ramsden, and Sir H. S. Keating."

These are names usually found on the right side in ecclesiastical divisions, and some of these members' constituents will, I expect, be not a little surprised at such a vote. It is to be hoped that it will not be repeated when Mr. Baxter raises a discussion on the whole question next session; but those whom it may concern should then look sharply after the straying sheep.

August 1, 1859.

VIGILANCE.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

On Thursday the Lord Chancellor, in moving that the House go into committee on the Divorce Court Bill, took occasion to state what amendments he proposed to adopt in the bill. The House then went into committee on the bill, when, after a short debate, it was decided that a clause should be added extending the operation of the bill to Ireland, and to all persons domiciled in India, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of the Crown. A discussion then took place upon the clause empowering the court to sit with closed doors in cases of indecency, which ended in a division, the number being 26 in favour of the clause, and nine against it. The clause was, therefore, made to stand part of the bill. After a few remarks from the law lords, the clause giving the court power to invoke the assistance of the Attorney-General in cases where there was reason to suspect collusion was adopted, and the bill passed through committee.

The Diplomatic Pensions Bill was read a second time, as were also the Consolidated Fund (7,000,000*l.*) Bill, the Cambridge University Bill, and the Criminal Justice, Middlesex (Assistant Judge) Bill.

CHURCH-RATES BILL.

On Friday the Marquis of SALISBURY said that their lordships had a few days ago appointed a committee to examine the question of Church-rates. That committee had taken some important evidence, but there was a great deal more yet to come. He observed that there was a Church-rate Bill in the other House which had passed through several of its stages, and it was very desirable that their lordships should know what course the Government intended to take on that bill.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH wished to state that a great deal of important evidence had been given before the committee of their lordships' House recently appointed to inquire into the subject of Church-rates, and that evidence they would shortly report to the House. He held it to be of the greatest importance that their lordships and the public at large should have an opportunity of considering that evidence before the general question was ultimately decided.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE reminded his noble friend that the bill in question was not introduced into the other House under the auspices of the Government, and in the absence of his noble friend, the President of the Council, it was impossible that he could give any assurance as to the course, if any, which the Government might take respecting it. Much would depend on the period at which it came up from the other House. At the same time, there was every appearance of its coming up at so late a period of the session that a bill of such importance ought not to be pressed on the House within a week or ten days of the close of the session—(Hear, hear)—when it would be impossible for the House to give it a careful consideration. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the committee on Church-rates, which was about to report to the House, their lordships would remember that its appointment was assented to by his noble friend, the President of the Council, on the distinct understanding that it was to be no bar to legislation in the present session, in the event of a bill coming up from the other House on the subject.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH said that might be so, but, a committee of their lordships' House

* The United Greeks acknowledge the Pope; the Non-United do not, and are considered heretics.

proportion of our ancient Grammar Schools to the management of persons not being members of the Church of England, but, by enacting that in cases in which such management has been allowed during the last twenty-five years it shall be deemed to be legally authorised, it impliedly and constructively shuts us out from the management in all other schools. In fact, it adds to usage which, of course, has commonly gone against us, an indirect statutory sanction, and thus makes our case worse than before. The "conscience clause," is all but worthless—the "usage" clause, whilst it will certainly meet such outrages as that of the *Thimister* case, will also, in the process, virtually estop our rights as citizens in the very matter in which Mr. Dillwyn's bill was introduced to give them effect.

Under these circumstances, we are happy to learn that the hon. member for Swansea intends, with the concurrence of the warmest friends of his measure, to move on Thursday next that the order for the recommitment of the Bill be discharged. Neither he nor they will, if it can be prevented, permit such a perversion of their object to be carried out, especially under cover of complying with their wishes. Mr. Dillwyn will be prepared to re-introduce his own bill early next session, and, in the mean time, we may find occasion and opportunity for further enlightening the minds of the Liberal members as to our views and objects. We beg her Majesty's present Government to understand that we are less disposed than ever to be smothered by compromise.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the propriety of renewing the patent which confers upon the Queen's Printer the exclusive right of printing the Bible, consists of thirteen members, with Mr. Baines as Chairman. Their first meeting took place on Tuesday, and on Thursday Mr. Spottiswoode himself, the Queen's Printer, was examined at some length. We believe the Select Committee will not be able to report before the close of the present session, and that Government will grant a short extension of the patent (which expires in January), in order to allow of the inquiry being completed next session and Parliament then expressing an opinion on the whole case.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

(From the *Record*.)

Conspicuous among the other notices of amendments on the Church-rate Bill is a formidable-looking list of seven long paragraphs, of which notice has been given, by Sir G. C. Lewis; the whole gist of which may be described as the formation of "Societies for Providing Voluntary Church-rates," with a committee in each diocese selected for the most part by the Bishop. The fact that the Government and Parliament are not disposed to offer to the Church of England any other compensation than this for the loss of nearly 300,000*l.* a-year, is enough to show into what a formidable position the whole relations of the Church towards the State have already been brought by the influence of persevering clamour and agitation.

Surely it is high time that the dignitaries of the Church, who are the natural guardians of her interests, should adopt some combined steps in this matter. It is monstrous that the thing should be left to the efforts of one or two newspapers, the influence of a committee of laymen, however highly valuable their labours may be, or to an isolated bishop; for the Bishop of London is the only prelate who has hitherto shown himself prepared to take a manly and a vigorous course. The bench of bishops, as the authoritative organ of the Church, is silent and apparently indifferent while the very principle of the Church Establishment is being rudely shaken by the hands of men who are so confident of success, and so contemptuous of the claims of the Church, that they do not even affect to conceal their ultimate designs against her very existence. We can conceive no possible reason for this singular indifference, unless it be a timid fear lest the bishops, should they combine in some definite movement to save the principle of Church-rates, might possibly fail, and, by failure, compromise their future influence. Such thoughts as these are just the fears that involve States and Societies in ruin, when a cautious calculation of policy takes the place of considerations of right. Is it consistent that the bishops of the Church should, at such a juncture, take no united steps to call out the feelings of the clergy and laity, to adopt some definite policy, and then organise an effective action on the basis of it? We unhesitatingly reply, that passive inactivity is not consistent with their duty either before God or man. If it is just that our dignitaries should adopt some positive action in this critical question, then what have we

to do with timid fears? Let it be done at once and in God's name, whether failure or success be the result.

THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

THE WESLEYANS.

At the meeting of the Conference held on Wednesday in the Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester, the Legal Hundred was completed by the selection of the Rev. W. Morley Panshon and the Rev. G. Scott, formerly missionary in Stockholm, simply by election, and of five others by seniority. The Rev. Samuel D. Wadly was then elected president for the year by 311 votes, no other candidate receiving more than twenty. The Conference would proceed last evening to the election of secretary, and subsequently to the inquiries into character.

On Thursday the secretary presented the address of the different affiliated conferences, the French, the Canadian, and the Conference of Eastern British America, &c. That from Australia said that the total amount of increase in the number of church-members was 3,685. It expressed a strong and confident hope that they should, in future, find an ample supply of ministers from the ranks of their own Australian youth.

Dr. Rule mentioned the subject of open-air preaching on a large scale, to be conducted during the conference. A committee was appointed to draw up a general plan. The remaining portion of the sitting was devoted to the careful consideration of candidates for the ministry, and for ordination, &c. The evening sitting was occupied in receiving, &c., the report of the London examination committee, from which it appeared that there were eighty-six candidates for the ministry; not candidates for ordination, but candidates to come out as probationers or preachers on trial. There was a large attendance of ministers, and the vigilance with which they watched each case, and the care with which they investigated, when investigation was called for, showed the vast importance they attached to this department of their deliberations.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The sittings of this important and liberally constituted ecclesiastical synod commenced on Wednesday last, in Mount Tabor Chapel, Sheffield. About 100 representatives were present, consisting of nearly an equal number of ministers and lay gentlemen. Rev. John Mann was elected president by a large majority. The Rev. A. Eckett was elected secretary, but not having a majority of the votes of the assembly, the ballot was again taken between the Revs. Messrs. Eckett and Hacking, which resulted in the election of the former gentleman by a majority of 46 to 41. The morning sittings were concluded by a number of the members of the assembly engaging in prayer. At the afternoon session several committees were appointed. A considerable period was occupied in hearing memorials and resolutions sent by circuits and districts. Some of these were of great length and much importance. The assembly dealt with these communications according to their tenour and merits. The last document read was a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, enclosing an appeal on the subject of slavery and the American Methodist Episcopal Church. No action was taken on the matter on Wednesday, as time did not permit. The first business of the Assembly on Thursday, after the roll was called and the minute of the first day's proceedings were confirmed, was the consideration of the appeal on the subject of slavery. On the motion of the secretary it was resolved to send a memorial to the next general conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church North, in support of the intended movement for the rejection of slaveholders from the fellowship of that church. Revs. M. Baxter and S. S. Barton were appointed to prepare the memorial. A memorial was then read from the Mount Tabor Methodist Free Church Temperance Society, setting forth the evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic, and urging the whole question on the attention of the assembly. Rev. J. Kersop moved, and Rev. S. S. Barton seconded, a resolution declaring the satisfaction of the assembly in all the good effected through the labours of temperance advocates; and urging all the ministers and members of the connexion to support all legitimate means for the suppression of intemperance. The resolution was carried without a dissentient. The remainder of the day's sittings was occupied with hearing memorials from the circuits and districts of the Connexion. A resolution that no person should be employed as a home missionary without a recommendation from the circuit in which he resides was negatived by a considerable majority. A resolution was adopted after a long discussion, declaring the strong opinion of the assembly that no itinerant minister should accept an invitation to labour in any circuit, earlier than four months from the annual assembly.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society have given publicity to an appeal from ministers of the American Methodist Episcopal Church "to all members of the great Wesleyan family throughout the world." It is signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, and it is stated that had time and circumstances permitted it to be sufficiently circulated, the signatures of upwards of 2,000 might easily have been obtained. The 238 ministers whose signatures it bears are the representatives of upwards of 42,000 members, a fact of itself sufficiently weighty to secure the earnest

attention of British Wesleyans. The following is the document in question, slightly abridged:—

To all Members of the Great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church, throughout the World.

Beloved Brethren in Christ.—

The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent,—

That at an early day in our history as a Church, slaveholders were tolerated among us as members: that the practice had become so common that in 1844 one of our bishops was found to be a slaveholder—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as a bishop till that impediment was removed, caused a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church of 1845; and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church (that is, the northern division of the original Church) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the Church, trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even travelling preachers have become slaveholders; in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connexion with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our Church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God—a disgrace to Methodism and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N.Y. (U.S.), May 1st, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheons of our common Methodism. . . . We need, however, all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination of our labours.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands, and of every subordinate name! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the M. E. Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your so doing? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by the slaveholding now tolerated in the M. E. Church; and you have all a right to speak, and, if need be, to remonstrate, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful, and we hope final struggle against slavery in the M. E. Church, to help us, by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honoured bodies, in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favoured us with deputations at our quadrennial sessions, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice for freedom, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia, and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? They would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin.

Memorials should be addressed "General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., May, 1860, care of Rev. H. Mattison, New York, U.S.A."

Copies of this appeal were forwarded by the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society to the Methodist New Connexion Conference, recently held in Manchester, when the following resolution was adopted by that body:—

That a memorial be sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, U.S. (May 1st, 1860), earnestly entreating our brethren to purify their church, by ceasing to hold communion with slaveholders. (See minutes of said Conference, p. 48.)

The appeal was also to be forwarded to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, now assembling at Sheffield, together with a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, respectfully urging it on the attention of that association. It has been sent from America direct to the Wesleyan Conference, now assembling at Manchester, and it remains to be seen whether that influential body will respond to the appeal made to them.

FINED FOR PREACHING!—At Marlborough some clerical magistrates have fined three Primitive Methodists for preaching on a village green, the pretence being that they obstructed the highway. They refused to pay, and their houses were therefore pillaged under the authority of distress warrants.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE IN ISLINGTON.—Mr. Alexander Vernon, of Minerva-terrace, Barnsbury, was recently summoned before the local authorities for non-payment of a District Church-rate of eightpence. On his refusal to pay, an order for distraint was issued. The broker appeared on his premises and carried off a hearthrug, but we have not heard whether it has been sold to make good the eightpence, or preserved to lay upon the altar of one of the district churches. With the view of shaming the authors of the outrage, Mr. Vernon has issued a well-written handbill, duly setting forth the facts, which concludes by giving notice "that any person or persons who will give such information to the very Evangelical Churchmen of Islington, and their aiders and abettors, as shall produce in them the conviction that 'robbery by law' is a gross violation of the rights of citizenship, and an insult to the religion they profess to love, shall be rewarded by

the knowledge of having done a good act, and of saving the pure and holy religion of the New Testament from the scorn and contempt which are too often poured upon it by the thoughtless and indifferent, through the mean and selfish conduct of the upholders of ecclesiastical tyranny!"

THE EFFECTS OF THE CONCORDAT IN HUNGARY.—The Lutheran pastor of the Pancsova writes to the *Pesth Evangelical* weekly paper:—"The Lutheran community of this place look forward with sad hearts to the decision of the affair of the cemetery; for the Roman Catholic clergy, insisting upon the Concordat, have prohibited, through the local magistrates, the funeral chants and sermons of the Lutherans at the cemetery, hitherto common to Catholics and Protestants. It was a source of pain to the Lutherans that ground beyond the boundaries should be allotted for their graves, to which during the autumn and winter storms the bodies were conveyed with great difficulty and with no attendance. We were assisted by the Christian love of the Non-United Greeks, who followed us with processions, ringing of bells, &c., and gave us permission to finish the service in the chapel of their own cemetery." The Lutheran pastor adds:—"We now, by permission of the General in command, bury our dead in the cemetery of the Non-United Greeks, till those of different communities shall be established, when ours must for the future have a separate funeral car."

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BAPTIST MISSION TO CHINA.—Last Wednesday evening the first public meeting in connexion with the Chinese Mission was held in Regent's park College. From the statement which was then made by the secretary, it appears that upwards of 1,200l. has been raised, and that two missionaries have been appointed; so that the mission to China, the object of so many anxieties and prayers, may now be regarded as actually begun.—*Freeman*.

DEPARTURE OF MR. UNDERHILL FOR JAMAICA.—Last Thursday evening a meeting was held at Camden-road Chapel, for the purpose of bidding farewell to E. B. Underhill, Esq., who leaves next Tuesday for the West Indies. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair. The Rev. F. Trestrail stated the objects of Mr. Underhill's visit. Mr. Underhill himself then stated his views in regard to it, and asked the sympathies and prayers of his friends. The Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., commended Mr. Underhill in prayer to the protection and guidance of God. The meeting was largely attended, and was deeply interesting throughout.

GUILDFORD.—On Tuesday, July 26th, the Rev. J. Jones, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the office of pastor in connexion with the church and congregation of the Independent Communion assembling in Chapel-street, Guildford. The Rev. T. G. Horton, of Reading, described the original structure and spiritual designs of a Christian church. The installing prayer was offered by the Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Reading. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. J. Sherman, of Blackheath, and the sermon to the people was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Bright, of Dorking. The Rev. Messrs. Morgan and Ketley assisted in the services, which were well attended, and marked by a spirit of hopefulness and prayer.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PETERBOROUGH.—This new and commodious edifice—in the early English style of architecture—was opened for divine worship on Thursday, July 21st, when effective sermons were preached to large congregations, by the Revs. Samuel Martin and John Stoughton. The collections amounted to 100l. The total cost of the building will be about 2,500l. Towards this sum contributions have been received amounting to nearly 2,000l. On Lord's-day, July 24th, the Rev. A. Murray preached both morning and evening; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, special religious services were conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel. On the morning of each of these days united prayer-meetings were held, which were numerously attended, and very beneficial in their results. On Lord's-day, July 31st, the Rev. Alfred Newth, of Lancashire Independent College, preached both morning and evening.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—All the difficulties attendant on the purchase of a piece of freehold land for the erection of this long-talked-of Tabernacle have at length been overcome, and the site, which is near the Elephant and Castle, presents daily an altered appearance, so busily engaged are the workmen in getting it ready for laying the first stone. 580l. was the contract for laying a foundation of concrete, which is completed. The ceremony of commencing the work is fixed for the 16th of August. The work will cost at least 21,000l. by the time it is completed. The funds in hand at present do not exceed 7,000l., but the building committee are encouraged in their undertaking by some very liberal promises, which they confidently believe will be realised as the work progresses. It is in contemplation by Mr. Spurgeon's friends to have a public breakfast on the occasion, which will, if possible, be held at the Surrey Music Hall. The demands of the

proprietors for the use of the building on that occasion are rather exorbitant, as one might suppose that some little liberality would have been shown by the owners of the property, considering the amount of money that has already been paid to them, and which will in all probability continue to be paid for some time to come. A charge of 15l. for every service has been made for now nearly three years, being at the rate of 780l. a-year. The new building is to seat about 5,000 persons, besides having a baptistry, schoolrooms, lecture-room, &c. Mr. Spurgeon has for some time been engaged in various parts of the country endeavouring to raise contributions towards the funds, and we understand his labours have been successful. Mr. W. Higgs is the contractor for the building. The Baptist community may therefore be quite sure that by this time next year they will be able to assemble for devotion in the largest Dissenting place of worship in the kingdom.

LYMINGTON.—Services were held on Thursday, July 28th, in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. R. G. Moses, B.A., as pastor of the Baptist congregation. The services were commenced at eleven o'clock, with reading and prayer, by the Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, after which the Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., of Bristol College, delivered an able discourse on the Constitution of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. P. Haddy, of Ravensthorpe, implored the Divine blessing on the pastor; and an impressive charge was delivered by the Rev. T. Horton, of Devonport. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, service was commenced by the Rev. G. H. Davies, of Andover; and the Rev. J. Davis, of Portsea, preached to the church. At five o'clock, a tea-meeting was held; and, after adjournment to the chapel, addresses were delivered to a very numerous assembly by the Revs. J. B. Burt, Dr. Gotch, J. Wills (of Holborn), J. Davis, T. Horton, G. H. Davies, J. P. Haddy, and two of the deacons of the church. The greatest satisfaction and encouragement was afforded by the services.

JUBILEE OF THE REV. ALEX. McNAUGHTON AT MILNGAVIE, GLASGOW.—On Wednesday last the jubilee of the Rev. A. McNaughton was celebrated at the ancient village of Milngavie. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, an appropriate sermon was preached in the church by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod. The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow, likewise took part in the service. In the evening a *soirée* was held in the same place—the Rev. George McQueen, co-pastor with Mr. McNaughton, occupied the chair. Mr. McDonald read and presented an address in name of the congregation to Mr. McNaughton. Mr. Robert Reid, of Glasgow, presented a beautiful address from the friends of the temperance movement. The Rev. Walter McLay, of Strathaven, was the next speaker, and, at the close of a most interesting address, presented the guest of the evening, in name of the congregation, with an elegant silver salver and a purse of gold, the former of which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Alexander McNaughton, along with a purse containing eighty-five sovereigns, as a token of esteem and love, on the occasion of having completed his fiftieth year as minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Milngavie. 27th July, 1859." The chairman, on behalf of three friends in Glasgow of the late James Stirling, who did not wish their names mentioned, presented Mr. McNaughton with a fine silver-mounted cane and a fine silk umbrella, in acknowledgment of the interest he had long taken in that zealous advocate of temperance. In reply to the various addresses and representations, the venerable sage made a most touching, appropriate, and interesting speech. The meeting was afterwards addressed, in eloquent and impressive terms, by the Rev. G. M. Middleton, John Edmond, and J. S. Taylor, of Glasgow. The different speakers were listened to with marked attention, and all present seemed greatly interested in the proceedings. The church was filled. On the platform and in the meeting were a number of ministers and friends from various religious denominations, some of whom had travelled a considerable distance.

MR. PETER DRUMMOND AND THE GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION OF THE STIRLING TRACTS.—During the last month the Rev. J. R. Smith, Congregational minister of Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, and travelling secretary for England for the above publications, visited many towns, delivering lectures explanatory of the Stirling publication enterprise, and mingling with Christians of various denominations in the pursuance of his important mission. At one of these meetings Mr. Smith said that this movement had gone on until from August, 1848, to July, 1859, not less than 25,000,000 of tracts, of 600 varieties, had been circulated, 9,000,000 of them gratuitously. In 1853 it was felt by Mr. Drummond that a vacancy presented itself for a cheap Christian newspaper, and on the 1st of March in that year he brought out No. 1 of the *British Messenger*, of which 3,000 copies were printed and given away throughout the whole of the kingdom. How had that paper been valued and appreciated? Such was its success that although six years ago it commenced with a circulation of 3,000 a month, it had reached the extraordinary number of 130,000 a month—a larger numerical rise than had ever been known in the life of any other religious publication, and during six and a-half years 360,000 yearly had been given away. In 1857 Mr. Drummond started the *Gospel Trumpet*, a smaller newspaper than the *Messenger*, printed in large type, and consisting of short articles on religious subjects, adapted for the perusal of aged people, and for circulation in workhouses, prisons, &c. At first only a few copies of the *Gospel Trumpet* were struck off,

but it had so much increased that now not less than 70,000 copies were issued every month, of which 30,000 were given away. Such was the magnitude of this enterprise that five tons of printed matter were issued from the publishing office every month; 130l. per month were spent in postages alone, to say nothing of cost of parcels and other incidental packing expenses; and Mr. Drummond contributed to the revenue of the country not less than 2,000l. a year. Mr. Drummond had been engaged in his work ten years and eleven months, during which period he had expended 10,700l.; the assistance he had received was 8,500l., so that he was in arrears 2,200l. On this account, therefore, and in order to obtain funds for the continued extension of this gigantic work, he solicited the subscriptions of the audience and the sympathy of the town, and above all, he asked for Peter Drummond and his work to be remembered in the closet supplications of every Christian.

Correspondence.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When, on Tuesday night, Mr. Baxter, M.P., moved that the annual grant to the Presbyterians of Ireland should not be increased, the following members, I find, went into the lobby against him:—"Messrs. Bazley, J. C. Ewart, John Locke, Hastings, Russell, Schneider, and Walters, Lords Fermoy and Henley, Sir J. Ramsden, and Sir H. S. Keating."

These are names usually found on the right side in ecclesiastical divisions, and some of these members' constituents will, I expect, be not a little surprised at such a vote. It is to be hoped that it will not be repeated when Mr. Baxter raises a discussion on the whole question next session; but those whom it may concern should then look sharply after the straying sheep.

August 1, 1859.

VIGILANS.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

On Thursday the Lord Chancellor, in moving that the House go into committee on the Divorce Court Bill, took occasion to state what amendments he proposed to adopt in the bill. The House then went into committee on the bill, when, after a short debate, it was decided that a clause should be added extending the operation of the bill to Ireland, and to all persons domiciled in India, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of the Crown. A discussion then took place upon the clause empowering the court to sit with closed doors in cases of indecency, which ended in a division, the number being 26 in favour of the clause, and nine against it. The clause was, therefore, made to stand part of the bill. After a few remarks from the law lords, the clause giving the court power to invoke the assistance of the Attorney-General in cases where there was reason to suspect collusion was adopted, and the bill passed through committee.

The Diplomatic Pensions Bill was read a second time, as were also the Consolidated Fund (7,000,000l.) Bill, the Cambridge University Bill, and the Criminal Justice, Middlesex (Assistant Judge) Bill.

CHURCH-RATES BILL.

On Friday the Marquis of SALISBURY said that their lordships had a few days ago appointed a committee to examine the question of Church-rates. That committee had taken some important evidence, but there was a great deal more yet to come. He observed that there was a Church-rate Bill in the other House which had passed through several of its stages, and it was very desirable that their lordships should know what course the Government intended to take on that bill.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH wished to state that a great deal of important evidence had been given before the committee of their lordships' House recently appointed to inquire into the subject of Church-rates, and that evidence they would shortly report to the House. He held it to be of the greatest importance that their lordships and the public at large should have an opportunity of considering that evidence before the general question was ultimately decided.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE reminded his noble friend that the bill in question was not introduced into the other House under the auspices of the Government, and in the absence of his noble friend, the President of the Council, it was impossible that he could give any assurance as to the course, if any, which the Government might take respecting it. Much would depend on the period at which it came up from the other House. At the same time, there was every appearance of its coming up at so late a period of the session that a bill of such importance ought not to be pressed on the House within a week or ten days of the close of the session—(Hear, hear)—when it would be impossible for the House to give it a careful consideration. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the committee on Church-rates, which was about to report to the House, their lordships would remember that its appointment was assented to by his noble friend, the President of the Council, on the distinct understanding that it was to be no bar to legislation in the present session, in the event of a bill coming up from the other House on the subject.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH said that might be so, but, a committee of their lordships' House

* The United Greeks acknowledge the Pope; the Non-United do not, and are considered heretics.

having been appointed to inquire into so important a subject, he submitted that it was the manifest duty of their lordships to give effect to the recommendations of the committee.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord Ebury presented a petition praying for a Royal Commission to revise the Liturgy. He dwelt upon the desire of large bodies of the laity as well as clergy to attain this important object—an object which, he was sorry to see, had since he last called attention to it been opposed in Convocation.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was obliged to Lord Ebury for not bringing forward this question in a formal way at this period of the session.

The Bishop of LONDON did not think that the course taken by the petitioners was the right way to shorten the services. The question arose, how was the Liturgy to be abbreviated. Was it by shortening the services, or altering the doctrines? The latter course would end by splitting the Church of England into two parties, instead of embracing, as it now does, persons holding a variety of sentiments. He explained to the House that the Bench of Bishops considered that they had the power to authorise any clergyman to use the Litany as a separate service as well as the Communion Service. In cathedrals these services had always been separated, and he did not see why the same course should not be adopted in churches if it met the approbation of the parishioners. All the good which the petitioners wished to obtain might be procured by different means, while their proposed mode of procedure would only lead to evil.

Lord BROUGHAM thought matters of this kind better left in the hands of the Bench of Bishops, who had the power already to do what was necessary.

With regard to the removal of the Athanasian Creed, he had no opinion of his own to offer, but he might remind their lordships that it was related by Dr. Paley that he was once at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, when the creed was read in the presence of George III. When it was commenced his Majesty did not make the usual responses, and the clergyman, thinking this was from inadvertence, began again, whereupon the King shut his book, and, as Dr. Paley said, "left him to go on with his 'Whosoever,' by himself." George III., therefore, as well as Dr. Paley—one of the most useful champions of the Church—did not look upon this creed as obligatory on their belief.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE thought the initiative in the matter ought to be left to the clergy, although he could not admit that the laity should be excluded. He hoped that before Lord Ebury brought forward this subject next session he would state what it was he proposed to do.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter of seven o'clock.

ECCLIASTICAL MEASURES.

On Monday the Earl of DERBY presented petitions against the abolition of Church-rates, and took the opportunity of asking the Government to fix a period beyond which they would not ask the House to read any bill a second time, except those of an urgent nature, such as financial measures. Beyond those there were only two bills which he wished to inquire about; the Endowed Schools Bill (already referred to a select committee of the other House, and which was not a matter of urgency), and the bill relating to Roman Catholic charities. The bill exempting the charities from the law had only been passed for a year, and therefore a permanent measure had been prepared.

Earl GRANVILLE thought there were no bills of importance likely to come before their lordships beyond the two mentioned by the noble earl. The Endowed Schools Bill had been referred to a select committee, which he understood had entirely altered the provisions of the bill. As to the Catholic charities he thought it highly desirable that the bill he introduced should pass this session; but if he found there were many objections to the measure he would resort to the plan suggested by the noble earl, and propose a continuance bill of the present act.

Subsequently the Municipal Corporations Bill came on for second reading.

The Earl of RIPON said, that his name appeared upon the bill, but he was not chargeable with its conduct or responsible for its provisions.

The Earl of DERBY said, that this bill was not one that ought to pass without consideration. Its object was to repeal the existing provision under which the officers of a municipal corporation made a declaration that they would do nothing to injure the Established Church; and it also repealed the prohibition which had been many years in existence, and which prevented mayors and members of corporations from taking the emblems of the municipal authority to Dissenting places of worship. There might not be anything very material in these provisions, but this was one of a series of bills the object of which appeared to be to reduce the Church of England to an entire and absolute level with all the Dissenting sects throughout the country. The clause repealing the prohibition against carrying the corporate emblems to Dissenting places of worship was intended to do away with all distinction between churches and other places of religious worship. He should be sorry to interpose to prevent the fullest freedom of religious worship, but he was not disposed to give a power to the municipal corporations which they did not now possess, of attending Dissenting places of worship with all the emblems of

corporate authority. He had to ask the noble earl (Ripon) whether he had withdrawn the bill altogether, or had merely postponed it, reserving to himself the right of bringing it forward on a future occasion?

The Earl of RIPON said the noble earl, in addressing that question to him, appeared to be under a misapprehension, for he (the Earl of Ripon) had nothing whatever to do with the bill.

The bill was discharged.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

The report of amendments on the Divorce Court Bill was brought up, and after a slight discussion on an amendment of Lord Redesdale to limit the power of the court to sit with closed doors to suits of nullity of marriage, and which was carried on a division by a majority of thirteen, the report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

ADMISSION OF SALT INTO CHINA.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, in calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the admission of British salt into China, stated that the supply of salt to a population of 300,000,000 had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese Government. It would be only fair in asking permission to import salt into China to make some compensation equal to the revenue that would be thereby lost to the Chinese Government. He concluded by asking what steps had been taken by the Government for the purpose of bringing the question for admitting British salt into China before the Court of Peking.

Lord ELGIN said if he had abstained from pressing on the notice of the Chinese Government certain commercial reforms it was out of a consideration for the interests of the Imperial Government, whose influence so materially affected the fluctuations of trade. He concurred with all that had fallen from Lord Stanley of Alderley, but it was not so easy to make the Chinese Commissioner entertain the same views. The monopoly of salt was a very ancient one in China, and would on that account be difficult to overthrow, and, in addition to that, it was a very productive source of revenue.

Lord WODEHOUSE stated the instructions which had been given to Mr. Bruce, and explained the steps which had been taken by Russia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HIGH SHERIFFS' EXPENSES.

On Wednesday, on the order for going into committee upon the High Sheriffs' Expenses Bill, Mr. WISE suggested various objections to the bill, and moved to defer the Committee for three months. Sir J. SHELLEY defended the bill, which affected, he said, only the javelin-men, substituting the county police. After some discussion, Sir G. LEWIS said that the real object of the bill was not to diminish real authority, but a pageantry, the reason for which had disappeared. No additional police would be required in the absence of the javelin-men, except, perhaps, in the smaller counties. Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 115 to 112; so the bill is lost.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

The consideration of this bill was resumed in committee. Clause 1 was agreed to. Mr. S. ESTCOURT, without remark, moved the omission of clause 2, which repeals an act prohibiting the mayor of any borough from carrying the insignia of his office to any other place of worship than the Established Church. The Committee divided, when there voted,—

For the clause	127
Against it	55
Majority	—42

The bill was ordered to be reported to the House without amendment.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER renewed his motion for an address to her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. WHITBREAD opposed the motion. If during the autumn, after the Government had had an opportunity of thoroughly investigating it, they found themselves unable to deal with the subject, then would be the time, he said, to move for a Royal Commission. After a short discussion, the House divided, when Sir C. NAPIER's motion was negatived by 142 to 82.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, one item of which, the vote of 15,985*l.* for the National Gallery, provoked a long and animated discussion, embracing the whole management of the Gallery, and the merits of Sir C. Estlake, and of the pictures purchased for the Gallery. The Committee divided upon a motion of Mr. Coningham to reduce the vote by 650*l.*, charged as travelling expenses, which motion was negatived by 171 to 40; and again upon a motion of Mr. Spooner, to reduce the vote by 10,000*l.* for purchasing pictures, this motion being likewise negatived by 136 to 64.

SUPPLY.

At a morning sitting on Thursday the House went into committee of supply. Upon the vote of 6,628*l.* for ecclesiastical establishments in the British North American provinces, Mr. W. WILLIAMS thought it was time this vote had ceased to appear upon the estimates. Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether the amount of the vote was an increasing one or not? Mr. C. FORTESCUE said the vote was gradually dying out, having materially diminished within the last few years. The vote was then agreed to, as was also one for 2,342*l.* on account of the Indian department in Canada.

Upon the next vote of 42,998*l.* to defray the expenses of the colony of British Columbia, Mr. W. WILLIAMS remarked that this was quite a new vote, and a large one for a single colony. At the same time there were some people calling upon the Government to accept the sovereignty of the Feejee Islands. Such persons should consider this vote before calling for additional colonies. Mr. C. FORTESCUE said the sum asked for was large, but the expenditure had been incurred, and unless Parliament paid the bill there were no funds to meet it. The Government had urged upon the governor the necessity of making the colony self-supporting, and he hoped in a short time that result would be arrived at.

On the vote of 4,209*l.* to make up the sum required to defray the charge of Labuan, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that this establishment had been originated by a person named Brooke, and he wanted to know of what advantage it was to this country. He moved that the whole vote be discontinued. Mr. S. ESTCOURT was sure that the hon. member would, on reflection, be sorry that he had spoken of Sir J. Brooke in such a disparaging way. (Hear, hear.) He knew nothing of that gentleman; but he was persuaded that the great motive which urged him to establish himself in Labuan was his desire to extend the blessings of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) Lord STANLEY hoped that the Government would take the question of the expenditure for Labuan into their consideration. He did not see what imperial interests were served by the establishment. Mr. FORTESCUE said the present Secretary for the Colonies felt it was a question deserving most serious consideration. Mr. PEASE said a great many intelligent men in the kingdom felt that any facilities afforded by the possession of this island were not worth having at the price given for them. The vote was then agreed to.

Various other votes were discussed and passed.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

In the evening, on bringing up papers by command of her Majesty,

Lord J. RUSSELL made his promised statement respecting the present condition of foreign affairs. He could have wished, he said, to postpone the statement until some definite settlement had been arrived at; but in the present position of affairs he did not think it right to withhold the statement from Parliament. He was glad to find in the *Moniteur* of that day an announcement that the Emperor of the French was about to place his forces by sea and land upon a peace footing. After adverting to the sudden and unexpected termination of hostilities in Italy, and to the motives avowed by the Sovereigns of France and Austria for the Treaty of Villafranca, he observed that, although the reasons assigned by both had a certain validity, he believed that there was a reason not assigned in any State paper which had considerable weight with the two Emperors—namely, the numbers that had fallen upon the field of battle, and it was no disparagement to either to suppose them influenced by such a terrible spectacle. The Treaty of Villafranca consisted of two parts. By one part peace was made between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, and Lombardy was ceded to the former, to be delivered over to the King of Sardinia. With regard to this matter, it was not for us, who had taken no part in the war, or the other Powers of Europe to interfere. But the other part of the treaty was of a different nature. It proposed an organisation for the liberation of Italy. In 1856 Lord Clarendon, being at the Conference at Paris met to deliberate upon the peace concluded between Great Britain and France on the one hand and Russia on the other, thought it his duty, in conjunction with the representatives of France, to bring before the Conference the state of Italy, which, being a question affecting the peace of Europe, was a fair matter for consideration. Lord John could not produce the preliminaries of peace, because they were signed only by the Emperor of Austria; they were altogether an informal document, and would require to be developed in a treaty of peace to be hereafter signed. The articles agreed upon at Villafranca were, he believed, the same as those which had been seen in the newspapers within the last day or two. But the French Government had made a proposition which was contained in the extract from a despatch from Count Walewski:—

A French and Austrian Plenipotentiary are about to meet immediately at Zurich, to convert into a treaty of peace the bases decided on between their Majesties. You are aware, by my former correspondence, that the Government has always desired to see the great Powers concur for the definitive settlement of the affairs of Italy. His Majesty's intentions have not altered in this respect, and we hope that the Powers will be able to meet, either in a Congress or in a Conference, to confer on all the questions raised by the actual state of things in Italy, and which are connected with general interests.

Count Walewski proceeds:—

I need not add that the very nature of the new relations to be created in Italy will imply a preliminary understanding between the different States of the Peninsula, who will necessarily be called upon to assemble, in order to deliberate upon the bases of the Confederation whose establishment the two Sovereigns have mutually agreed to further.

The Government had thanked the Emperor of the French for his communication; but it had been signified, not in any written document, but through the Ambassador of her Majesty at Paris, that there are two conditions, in addition to one or two others,

which must be complied with before they could consent to take part in any conference.

One is, that we should see the Treaty of Zurich which is about to be negotiated. I am told that it is still a matter of doubt whether that Treaty of Zurich is merely to confirm, under the signature of Plenipotentiaries, the articles of the treaty agreed to between the two Sovereigns at Villafranca, or whether it is to be an extended treaty dealing with the affairs of Italy generally. The Treaty of Zurich may even be less than the preliminaries of Villafranca, or it may simply confirm the peace already concluded between the two Emperors and the King of Sardinia, not entering into the affairs of Italy beyond, of course, the cession of territory which has been made by the Emperor of Austria; but upon the terms of that treaty, when it has been drawn up and communicated officially to the Government of her Majesty will depend whether we shall agree to the invitation which has been addressed to us to join in a Conference of the European Powers. (Hear, hear.) There is likewise another consideration. I hold that it would be utterly useless to go into any Conference upon the state of Italy unless the Emperor of Austria was a party to it. It is understood that the Emperor of Austria, at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Villafranca, objected to any Congress or Conference whatever, and I maintain that it would be absurd to attempt to settle the affairs of Italy without the assistance of Austria, and probably of Prussia, or to dignify with the name of an assembly of the great Powers any Congress or Conference from which the representatives of Austria and Prussia would be absent. (Hear, hear.) Again, it is important that we should know beforehand what are the points which any Congress or Conference would have to consider. The Treaty of Villafranca has left the state of Italy quite unsettled; the Treaty of Zurich may go no further, and it may, be a matter of doubt whether any advice to be given at a Conference would be of use in order to compose the affairs of Italy.

The first question raised would relate to a Confederation. The article of the treaty did not say that the Confederation was formed or should be formed, but only that the two sovereigns would favour and further a Confederation. If the several States could form a federal union Italy would, in his opinion, be strong enough for its own defence, and there would be no necessity for the intervention of foreign Powers. He thought, therefore, that such a Confederation would be wise, but he doubted whether the time had yet come when it was practicable, and whether a Confederation with the Pope as chief, and the Emperor of Austria as one of its members, would be desirable. How could such a Confederation lay down rules of conduct.

Take as an instance the question—which is as good as any other—of the liberty of worship, a privilege highly prized in this country, and conceded, to the great satisfaction of many persons here, at Turin and in all parts of Sardinia. (Hear, hear.) In the States of the King of Sardinia there is freedom of worship; in Tuscany there has been established what is called liberty of worship—that is to say, any Tuscans or Italians who leave the Catholic church and become Protestants are left unmolested, but are not allowed to assemble for public worship. In the Papal dominions even that privilege would hardly be allowed. When the Confederation came to meet and to lay down rules on this subject, how could such opposite views be reconciled,—how could the Pope or the Emperor of Austria favour that liberty of worship which the people of Sardinia regard as one of their highest privileges? (Hear, hear.)

Although an Italian Confederation might in time be practicable, the Peace of Villafranca hardly fulfilled the conditions required for forming such a federal union. Then arose another question, as to the mode in which the treaty was to be carried into effect, and it would be necessary to have a complete understanding upon that point before Her Majesty's Government should send any representative to a Congress or Conference. According to the treaty, the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena were to return to their States. But the Grand Duke of Tuscany was in the position of a sovereign who had violated, by abdication, the fundamental law of his State. That State might choose to recall the son of the Grand Duke to the throne which he has abdicated.

But when I inquire with respect to this subject, I must tell the House that, although I have no official assurance of the fact, I feel convinced—and I have good reason to be convinced—that the Emperor of the French has no intention of employing French troops for the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. (Cheers.) I believe likewise, from all I can hear, that the Emperor of Austria does not intend—he certainly has not avowed any intention—to use his troops for the purpose of restoring these two archdukes, and I think I may presume from what I have heard that even if he were disposed to do so the Emperor of the French would not give his consent. (Hear, hear.) Well, if that be so, a great difficulty at once arises in carrying the treaty into effect.

For her Majesty's Government there could be but one course in such a case.

If the representatives of the people of Tuscany—and I must say they are a most tranquil and orderly population—(hear, hear)—if their representatives meet and declare that a certain Government is that under which alone they can live happily, it will be impossible for any representative of her Majesty to go against that declaration. (Loud cheers.)

Another question was, perhaps, the most difficult of all—namely, the temporal government of the Pope. Bologna had been kept in obedience for ten years by an Austrian garrison, and as soon as the Austrian troops left the Cardinal Legate immediately followed them. He was allowed to go away in his coach quite quietly; nobody interfered with him; but still he found it necessary to leave the town as soon as the Austrian troops were gone. The Papal government was very unpopular in Bologna:—

We have seen that when a man who is revered and beloved all over Italy, Massimo d'Azeglio (hear), went there with a communication from the King of Sardinia, 70,000 people, it is calculated, attended his reception

and gave him an ovation. (Hear.) How, then, is the government of the Pope to be made palatable to the inhabitants of the Legations? The Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria say they will recommend to the Pope certain indispensable reforms; but the Pope, who likewise exercises rights of sovereignty, has always said, "I may be driven out of Rome; I may be driven to the most humble village in Italy; but I will maintain my authority even in the most humble village, and while I am here I must govern according to my own judgment and the dictates of my own conscience." How that difficulty is to be got over I really do not know. I am told the Pope is not averse to a confederation or even to the assumption of the title of its president; but then we must remember that he has always expressed it to be his opinion that he ought not to mingle in questions of war, and that if war were declared he could not, as vicar of Christ, place himself at the head of a warlike enterprise or confederation.

These were some of the difficulties attending this question. As to the King of Naples, he was happy to say that he had made a beginning in putting a stop to the tyrannical system which prevailed under the late King, and believed it was his sincere desire to abolish it altogether. (Cheers.)

The police, however, have been to a considerable extent enabled to thwart his wishes, and the decrees which he has issued have not in many instances been executed; but, with the aid and under the advice of his present Minister, Prince Satriano—better known by the name of General Filangeri—a man of decided views and of a firm but conciliatory temper, the kingdom of Naples is, I believe, becoming greatly improved. (Hear, hear.)

Her Majesty's Government found themselves, then, in this position:—

A treaty is about to be made at Zurich. A confidential agent of the French Government has been sent to Vienna in order to settle with the Emperor of Austria what the bases of the treaty shall be. So far as I can learn, the Emperor of the French is most anxious that that treaty should enable the Italians to enjoy the privilege of self-government. Now, whether they enjoy that privilege under one Sovereign or under another, whether there is to be a confederation, or whether there are to be two or three powerful states in Italy, I am convinced—and her Majesty's Government are convinced—that an independent state or states in Italy would be for the welfare of Europe. (Cheers.) I cannot say—it is impossible at the present moment to say—that there will be any congress or conference on this question. This, however, I may state with the utmost confidence, that it would not be wise on the part of her Majesty's Government, and still less wise on the part of the House, to come to any permanent and absolute decision on the subject. (Hear.) It would never do for a Minister of the Crown of Great Britain to say that this country, which has taken part in all the great concerns of Europe since 1815, which has taken a great part, under Mr. Canning, in the formation of the kingdom of Greece, which has taken a leading part—my noble friend who sits near me being at the time Secretary for Foreign Affairs—in the formation of the kingdom of Belgium on the occasion of her separation from the kingdom of Holland—it would, I repeat, never do for the Minister of such a nation to say that we should now suddenly and without any reason withdraw from any such meeting or assembly of the Powers of Europe as that to which I have alluded, if there be any chance that the situation of Italy might be improved, that peace might be confirmed, and the independence of the Italian States secured by our taking such a course. (Cheers.)

Lord John concluded:—

If a country so beautiful in its physical aspect, so endowed by nature, so rich in men of genius of every kind—a country whose fate has been the subject of melancholy chaunts from the days of Petrarch in the 14th to those of Leopardi in the 19th century—writers who lament almost in the same terms the unfortunate condition of their native land—if such a country could be made prosperous, and her sons afforded a fair scope for the exercise of their talent and their energy, so that they might be enabled to take their part among the nations of Europe as contributing their quota—and I feel assured a rich quota it would be—to the progress of that great European family to which they belong—if such an object could be attained, then, Sir, I, for one, should not hesitate to declare that her Majesty's Government would rejoice at its consummation. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI said there was one part of the speech of Lord J. Russell which was peculiarly obscure, in relation to the terms offered to the Emperor of Austria by his natural allies, and which were, in the Emperor's opinion, more severe than those he obtained from his enemy. He wished to have clearer information upon this point. Had her Majesty's Government come into possession of such a scheme, and was it, with their sanction, placed before the Emperor of Austria? It had reached him (Mr. Disraeli), though the statement might be unfounded, that the scheme for the cessation of hostilities which the Emperor of Austria deemed so unfavourable compared with the terms offered by his enemy, reached the Emperor through the agency of her Majesty's Government. It would be satisfactory to the House, he said, if it could be assured that no such communication was made; otherwise the Government had committed the same fatal mistake as in 1845. In his opinion, it was not necessary that England should be represented at the Congress; he thought it was never the interest of this country to attend any Congress unless the balance of power—that is, a change of territory that would increase the power of a State already too powerful—was affected. But it was said, although the balance of power was not concerned by the transfer of Lombardy to Sardinia, there was another consideration which Lord John Russell called "the future of Italy;" and he had said that, at the Conference after the Crimean war, the Government was committed to a certain policy towards Italy. It had always been the fashion of the noble lord, when speaking of Italy, to speak of establishing a sort of Brookes's Club at Florence, and that he called poetry. (A laugh.) Whenever he began to

speak of Petrarch Mr. Disraeli knew what it was going to lead to. (A laugh.) What was recommended before war and to prevent war, was very different from what was recommended after a war had broken out and ended.

The noble lord acknowledges that he cannot accept this invitation unless a like invitation is made by the Emperor of Austria, and we have not heard that any invitations of that kind have been offered. But if the noble lord interested in the future of Italy were at once, in consequence of the Treaty of Villafranca, to attend the Conference in order to advance the future interests of that country, would he not be bound by the conditions contained in that treaty with reference to the future government of Italy? What was the great object recommended at Paris by the French Government, and I believe by the English Government? It was to establish in Italy a secularisation of the Roman States. (Hear, hear.) The great point was virtually to reduce the Pope to the exercise of his spiritual power. But, by the Treaty of Villafranca, I contend that the Pope is to be the head of a great confederation. The two policies are exactly contrary to each other. If you go to this Congress will you deal with the Duchies? The noble lord says the Duchies are not to be dealt with; and though he has no authority for saying so, his instinctive feeling is that France will not interfere by force in favour of the rejected rulers of the Duchies. He has reason to hope and believe that Austria also will refrain from using force in their favour; and I think very properly. Well, how is the affair to be settled? Why, it is not to be settled by the interference of any Power in Italy. The noble lords says that the people of this country would not for a moment tolerate an interference by England in order to place the rejected rulers upon their thrones. (Hear, hear.) If that is the case what is the use of going to the Conference? (Hear, hear.)

He trusted that Ministers would not feel it to be their duty to recommend her Majesty to send any representative to the projected Congress. He thought there should be no mistake as to the opinion of the House of Commons upon the reduction of armaments by the Emperor of the French.

If that is, as I believe it is, the sincere policy of the Emperor, it will be met with equal sincerity on our part; it will put an end to great misconceptions as to the views and conduct of that Prince, which I for one, am more than willing to believe have no foundation whatever; and then, indeed, we may regard as an event which has effected some good for humanity even this war, which, though it has been a bloody has been a brief one, which has brought many persons to their senses, and may tend to restore and establish a good understanding between England and France. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOWYER said that the wit of man could not have invented a speech more calculated to render any conference nugatory than that which had been addressed to the House by the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The one satisfaction which he had derived from it was, that it left no doubt in his mind that her Majesty's Government were not likely to join in any conference. He was glad of this because as this country had had nothing to do with the war it was best that it should have nothing to do with the peace; and also, because, —the noble lord would forgive him for speaking plainly—because he did not think that either the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or the noble viscount at the head of the Government could, with advantage to the peace of Europe, take part in any conference which might be held. (Hear, hear.) He denounced the system of violation of the law of nations upon which, he said, the proceedings in Italy had been founded.

The noble lord was particularly fond of opposing the Government of the Pope as the worst Government in the world. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He (Mr. Bowyer) would not enter into any refutation of the calumnies which had been uttered against the Government of the Pope, but he had no hesitation in saying that that Government had been improving for many years past ("hear," and laughter), that it was a good Government (a laugh), that it was a progressive Government (renewed laughter), and he might tell his right hon. friend—if he might be allowed to call him so—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Pope had a surplus revenue. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He thought, therefore, the right hon. gentleman would feel more comfortable with regard to that matter if he were the Prime Minister of the Pope. (A laugh.) In his famous Prussian despatch the noble lord said that the future government of Italy must depend on the will of the people. That might be very fine language for Brookes's, but the noble lord, who had passed so much time in Italy, ought to know better than to talk seriously in that way of the Italian people. (Hear, hear.) He ought to know very well that the people there were very different from the people here. He ought to know that the power of the secret societies would prevent all real manifestation of public opinion. (Hear.) The greatest Italian name was that of the Pope, who was in ancient times the head of the Guelph party, which was the national party. The Popes had always been the supporters of the national party.

LORD PALMERSTON, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Disraeli, said that the French Ambassador at our Court had given to Lord John Russell a paper of terms which he asked the British Government to transmit to the Austrian Court, to be made the basis of a treaty of peace; that Lord John thought, on the one hand, that it would be unbecoming his Government to refuse altogether to be the channel of the communication, and, on the other, he felt that, in the state of the parties, it was not such a proposition as would justify this Government in interfering; and this course was taken,—they said they would communicate to the Austrian Minister at this court the paper containing the proposal, without any opinion of their own, and it was accordingly given to the Austrian Minister, but not as our proposal. In allusion to Mr. Disraeli's reference to what was done in 1848, Lord Palmerston

said that what was then done had been continually misrepresented.

The terms proposed to the Sardinian Government and the people of Lombardy were that Lombardy should be erected into an Austrian Archduchy. This was the proposal when there was not a single Austrian in Lombardy, when the Sardinians had driven out the Austrian troops, and there was a Sardinian Government in Milan. To make such a proposition was a mockery; it was communicated by the Austrian Government to the Government then existing in Milan; it was treated with scorn and derision, and no answer was returned to it. Baron Hummelauer afterwards suggested another arrangement; he suggested an amendment of the first proposal, which related solely to Lombardy. The second proposal related to Venice. That city was then in the hands of the Venetians, who were defending it against the Austrians, and it was very unlikely that a proposition unsatisfactory to the Italian people would be accepted. But the state of things soon altered; the fortune of war turned in favour of the Austrian armies; Marshal Radetzky, by his victories, regained possession of Lombardy, and of course the former plans were not carried into effect. But the decision the English Government took was one founded on the state of things at the time.

He could not help thinking that to carry out the project of an Italian Confederation would be attended with the greatest difficulties, and until the Government saw some chance of obtaining a solution of these difficulties they would not go into a congress; if, however, they saw a chance that by entering into a congress they might lay the foundation of a better future for Italy, he thought it would be their duty to exert the influence of England to promote such an object. The noble lord then drew in vivid colours a sketch of the character of the Governments of Italy, and avowed that both he and Lord John Russell did, as Mr. Disraeli had imputed to them, sympathise with the aspirations of the Italians for freedom. He denied, at the same time, that they were the supporters of revolution. The true supporters of revolution were the Italian Governments, who, by their oppression, drove the people, through despair, into crime and violence. The noble lord concluded by again repeating that the Government had come to no conclusion with respect to the part they would take in the pending negotiations, and that they would not do so until they ascertained on what bases the congress was to be conducted. If they did enter it they would keep clear, as they believed it was quite possible to do, from those embarrassing engagements which the right hon. gentleman opposite so strongly deprecated.

Mr. H. BAILLIE deprecated any interference on our part in the affairs of Italy. The experience of 1848 should have taught us the folly of such a course.

Mr. MILNES thought that much good might result from the treaty of Villafranca. He thought that we should watch for any opportunity which might fairly occur of assisting by our influence in the liberation of Italy.

Mr. WHITESIDE did not think that much light had been cast upon the state of our foreign relations by the statement of the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Government had in fact, by so doing, expressed a certain amount of approbation of them, and had thus enabled the Emperor of France to say to the Emperor of Austria, "See what your ancient allies will do for you." The Emperor of Austria had acted on that inference, and thus the English Government had been made a mere cat's-paw. The honourable and learned gentleman then once more entered upon a detailed examination of Lord Palmerston's Italian policy in 1848, and argued that he had had one constant policy, to wrest from Austria those Italian dominions which had been forced upon her by the treaty of Vienna.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought that Sardinia ought to have received more consideration from that House than had been extended to her in this and in previous debates. It was the only continental state which had obtained constitutional government without revolution. While it had laid for its freedom a broad and secure basis by subjecting the power of the clergy to that of the laity, the power of the Papacy was rapidly increasing, and it was nonsense to suppose that Italy could be free while the Roman Catholic church maintained her power in that country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER commenced by an eloquent tribute to the domestic policy of Sardinia, which had, he said, steered with admirable constancy, courage, and skill, a middle course between despotism and revolution. His main object was to reply to the speech of Mr. Whiteside, and to the historical attack which he had made upon the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston in 1848. After observing that there was no inconsistency between the respect which Lord Palmerston had always, during peace, paid, like other English statesmen, to the faith of treaties, and that of Vienna in particular, and the desire which he had expressed, when war had broken out, for the emancipation of Italy from Austrian rule, he then entered into a minute discussion of what occurred in 1848, when the noble viscount was accused of having thrown away a golden opportunity of settling the affairs of Italy, by rejecting a proposition made to him on the part of Austria, for the concession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and the erection of Venice into a separate state. What, however, the right hon. gentleman called the proposition of Austria, was merely a suggestion of Baron Hummelauer, and that was proved by the fact that the Baron modified it the day after it was made, and then proposed to take the opinion of the court of Vienna upon it. Nor could the noble lord have obtained the assent of the

Italians to the proposals at the time they were made; on the contrary, when they were communicated to the Italians they were distinctly rejected. He contended that it was the duty of England to take advantage of any opportunity which a congress might afford to improve the future of Italy, and to support the friends of national freedom. In that country there was a real constitutional party, although the right hon. member for Bucks (Mr. Disraeli), falling into a common, but very vulgar error, and using language which would be echoed by every member of the incendiary or of the absolutist parties in Europe, had denied this, that party could not be deserted by the great powers declining to enter into a congress, with a view to carry out and define the articles of the treaty in a manner as favourable as possible to the interests of Italy. At present, Government had not, and could not, come to any conclusion as to what course it would become their duty to take. This would be decided by the considerations adverted to by the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he did not think that, under present circumstances, the House of Commons would step in and fetter the executive in the exercise of their discretion in the performance of an important duty.

Mr. MAGUIRE, at considerable length, panegyrised the Government of the Pope.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON referred to the blue book to show that the proposals of Baron Hummelauer originated with the Austrian Government, and as such they were regarded by the noble lord at the head of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL maintained the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's history of the transaction. He defended the mission of Lord Minto to Italy, and expressed his belief that if the people of that country were left to themselves they would form sound political institutions.

If the Papal Government is such an excellent Government, why is it necessary that there should always be a French garrison at Rome? (Hear, hear.) If the Government of Bologna is so good, why should Austrian troops always be quartered in that city? (Hear, hear.) Is the presence of foreign troops a test of good Government? (Hear, hear.) Are we to believe that the benevolent views of the Papal Government cannot be made conspicuous, that nobody could understand its merits, unless you have foreign troops to force it down the throats of the people over whom it rules? (Hear.)

Some remarks were made by Lord LOVAINE and Mr. KINNAIRD, and the discussion ended by the papers being ordered to lie on the table.

The Highways Bill was withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD moved that the bill be read a third time. Mr. HENLEY moved that it be read a third time this day three months. The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the third reading	101
Against it	61
Majority	40

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. Mr. STANHOPE moved that the Chairman do leave the chair. The House divided; the numbers were—

For the adjournment	60
Against	85
Majority	25

After an appeal from Sir M. FARQUHAR,

Sir J. TRELAWNY consented to postpone the bill.

THE INCOME TAX.

At the morning sitting on Friday on the order for going into committee on the Income-tax, &c., bill, Mr. PIGOTT waived an amendment of which he had given notice, to reduce the proposed assessment on trades and professions from 4d. to 2d. in the pound, but he protested against this tax being made a part of the permanent income of the country. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY was of opinion that if there had been a moderate watchfulness over the expenditure, and a gradual increase of the taxation, an addition to the Income-tax would have been altogether unnecessary. Colonel Sykes, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Bentinck suggested various objections, general and particular, to the tax, which were replied to briefly by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the House then went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, with an amendment moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, allowing the same deductions in respect to deferred annuities purchased from the Government as were allowed in respect to deferred annuities purchased from insurance companies.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates, the discussion of which occupied the rest of the sitting.

On the vote of 29,193*l.* to make up the sum required for nonconforming, seceding, and Protestant Dissenting ministers in Ireland.

Mr. BAXTER said that for twenty years this vote had never been allowed to pass without a division, and he did not intend to allow the present year to be an exception to the rule; but, as it was his intention in the course of the next session to submit to the House a definite resolution, which he hoped would have the effect of getting rid of this annual discussion, by providing that the payments should cease as the clergymen died out, he should on the present occasion address only a few observations to the House. He steadily opposed such grants in England and Scotland as well as Ireland. The Dis-

senters in this country supported their own ministers, and those in Ireland ought to do the same. He could understand the principle of an Established Church; but why should they select three or four sects and make them grants of public money? No one could read the history of this Regium Donum without coming to the conclusion that it was given as a reward for political services. This was plain from the fact that at first the grant was included in the amount voted for secret service money. A Presbyterian minister in Ireland declared that the effect of the grant on that body had been to render them the most beggarly sect in Christendom. In one Presbyterian church in Ulster, which enjoyed the grant, the whole amount raised for all charitable purposes was 27*l.* (Hear, hear.) How different was the case in Scotland. The Free Church was now raising a million and a-half a-year. (Hear, hear.) In order to test the sense of the committee he would move the reduction of the vote by 69*l.*, the amount of the increase over last year.

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the vote. It was said that it was based on no principle, but it should be remembered that the whole ecclesiastical system of Ireland was not based on any principle. (Hear, hear.) So long as this state of things prevailed, he should support the grant to Maynooth, as well as this vote. He considered that the Presbyterian clergy was of great value in the north of Ireland; their teaching had the effect of diminishing the employment and the expense of the police. (Hear.) He cheerfully agreed to this vote, believing it justified by the present state of Ireland.

Mr. DAWSON gave the committee a history of the grant from 1688 downwards. It would have been more consistent in Mr. Baxter to have moved the discontinuance of the whole grant, instead of the paltry reduction which he had proposed. The Regium Donum might be taken as a solution of the question between establishments and the voluntary system. The clergy who received it were paid partly by the people and partly by the State. The same system prevailed under the Mosaic dispensation. Everybody in Ireland was satisfied with the grant; even the Roman Catholics made no objection to it. It was not true that the grant was made to wealthy churches; on the other hand, those who received it were among the poorest. He contended that the grant ought to be increased, and made perpetual by being charged on the consolidated fund.

Mr. CARDWELL said as Mr. Baxter had given notice to raise the whole question on a future occasion in a full house, he hoped he would allow them now to take the vote.

Mr. SPOONER denied that this vote rested on the same ground as the grant to Maynooth. (A laugh.) He would have brought forward his annual motion against the latter had not the session been so far advanced. He had not altered his opinion—(a laugh)—he believed that grant to be in opposition to the Word of God, and to the oath taken by the Sovereign. (Cries of "Question.") Should it please God that he should be here next session, he should renew his motion against Maynooth. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BLACK said it was the essential principle of persecution to make grants in support of one set of views, and refuse them to another. (Hear, hear.) This grant, which went to a mere handful of Dissenters, had gone on increasing for the last ten years. It was now close upon 40,000*l.*; while to the whole of the Roman Catholic body in Ireland a grant of only 60,000*l.* was made. He wished to see the whole of these grants taken up as a substantial question, and he hoped that they would all be done away with.

Lord NAAS was desirous of seeing the question discussed as a whole, and finally settled. Those who received the grants would then not be subject to the annoyance of these constant discussions. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. V. SHELLEY said he had always voted against these grants, and should do so on the present occasion.

Sir W. HEYGATE said this was a poor man's question. If this grant were withdrawn there would be no means of paying the clergy. He knew of cases in the north of Ireland where clergymen were obliged to practise agriculture.

Mr. LEFROY defended the grant, on the ground of the respectability of the recipients and the purity of their doctrines.

The committee then divided:—

For the reduction	40
Against it	126—86

The vote was then agreed to.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On the vote of 3,588*l.* for defraying a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (England),

Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the vote. He should like to know on what principle of morality or Christianity the Church of England could call upon the Roman Catholics and Dissenters to pay a portion of the expenses of a commission which had been established entirely for the benefit of that Church, and which had been productive to it of very great pecuniary benefit.

Mr. PEASE bore testimony to the businesslike and equitable manner in which the commissioners attended to their affairs, but as he found that by the last report there had been for the year a surplus of 57,000*l.*, he could not understand why the

commission should not pay its own way. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. SEYMOUR, as a member of the Church of England, protested against the vote.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the Ecclesiastical Commission being founded not only for Church purposes, but for other purposes, it had always been thought reasonable down to the present period that the annual estimates of the year should bear a portion of the expenses of the commission.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH thought that what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman proved that the commission had the means to take, and, therefore, ought to take, the whole cost upon itself.

Mr. DEEDS said that it was only in respect for work done, in which the public were interested, that this vote asked for.

Mr. E. JAMES conceived that with a surplus of 57,000*l.* the Ecclesiastical Commission must be in a thriving state, and it ought not to call on the public to pay the salary of its clerks.

The committee divided, when there appeared,—

For the vote	82
Against it	72
Majority	—10

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In the evening, on the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday.

Mr. SCULLY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Sovereign of the Roman States had finally accepted or declined the position of President over the Confederate States of Italy; and whether, in the event of the Sovereign Pontiff accepting that office, it was intended, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to adopt effectual steps for establishing direct diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

Mr. BENTINCK inquired whether there was any intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to reduce the naval armament of the country, observing that the announcement of the intention of the Emperor of the French to disarm was no reason for reducing our armaments, but that it was the duty of the Government to continue to put our defences, military and naval, on an efficient footing. He related, as an argument against relaxing our exertions, a dialogue between the Emperor of the French and a distinguished person, which had been reported to him, on the subject of the French navy.

At the times of the fêtes of Cherbourg a very distinguished person, fully qualified to do so, made a suggestion to the Emperor like that now recommended to the government. The answer of the Emperor was, that he considered he was the best judge of what was required for the well-being and welfare of France; that, in his opinion, her welfare required that she should have fifty of the best screw line-of-battle ships that could be built. He referred to some ships then in the French ports, and said that was not what he meant, but fifty of the most modern and best construction. He added that, if he might offer a suggestion to England, he would say she ought to have 100 line-of-battle ships of the best construction; he believed that would be the best chance of maintaining a long and lasting peace between the two countries.

Mr. LINDSAY, Lord LOVAINE, and Lord ASHLEY deprecated any reduction of our navy.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Scully, said he was not competent to give an answer as to the intention of the Pope, as the Confederation had not been formed, and we had no relations with the Pope that would lead him to give us any information upon the subject, and with respect to the latter part of the question he explained the state of our relations with the Court of Rome. In answer to Mr. Bentinck's question, Lord Palmerston said he might content himself with saying that the question must depend upon a great variety of circumstances. At the same time, he might say that, assuming the ground upon which the question was put, that the Emperor of the French had declared his intention to reduce his naval and military establishments, it would be premature for the Government to give any information as to what they would do in consequence of an event that had not yet happened. He had no hesitation, however, in saying that it would be impossible for the Government to enter into any agreement for the reduction of our establishments, naval or military, dependent upon the measures of another Government; and the House must remember that other Powers besides France had navies, and our friendly relations with them might alter, so that our naval and military arrangements depended not upon a single Power, but the Government might be called upon any day to protect the various interests of the country.

Other questions having been put and answered, the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On the motion that the House do resolve itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. HORSMAN, after a preliminary review and criticism of the foreign policy of the Government, referred to the state of our works of defence at home and abroad, the sums expended upon them, their defective condition, and the time that would be required to complete them at the present rate of proceeding. If these works were to be done at all, they ought, he observed, to be done at once, and, as the Government had plans which had been well considered and towards which the House had voted considerable sums, his object was, instead of voting the money by dribblets, that it should be raised at once, and the works completed without delay. He moved, accordingly—

That the expense of completing the necessary works of national defence projected or already in progress should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament.

He urged with great earnestness the necessity of carrying our defensive preparations, naval and military, to the highest point of completeness, believing at some future time in the possibility of a war with France, because he saw that the Emperor of France believed in this possibility from the preparations he had made, all indicative of a gigantic enterprise, at some day or other, against a great naval Power. Adverting to the recent announcement in the *Moniteur*, he remarked that France was as much above the requirements of a peace establishment as England was below them, and that, whatever might be done by any foreign State, there was a minimum of power below which this country ought never to fall, and the House ought to raise our defences to that minimum point.

Mr. S. HERBERT agreed in the necessity of putting our great arsenals, the depositories of reproductive power for our army and navy, in a proper state of defence, and in the unprotected condition of some of those arsenals. The Commission lately voted by the House had this object in view. Some members had desired to extend the field of its inquiry; but what he wanted was not to shelve the question, but to have advice upon a specific subject, and the inquiries of the commission would be confined to that. The first thing was to learn from the commission what was to be done, and then to do it; but in the meantime no work was stopped, and no time would be lost. Until the commission had reported, the Government could not ask Parliament for a vote; they would then give their most anxious consideration to the subject.

Sir F. SMITH thought Mr. Horsman's motion premature before the commission had completed its inquiries.

Sir C. NAPIER dwelt upon the defective manning of our navy, which he attributed to the mismanagement of the Admiralty. With a properly-manned navy he insisted that there would be no occasion to waste money upon fortifications.

Mr. COBDEN observed that it would appear as if we had arrived at a state of things when old appliances were of no use. Enormous sums had been voted for the army and navy, and, having done all this, Mr. Horsman said we had not the minimum of establishment we ought to have, and Sir C. Napier had told the House that every man in the country must be set to work. He rose to suggest to the House whether there might not be another view of the subject, and whether gentlemen might not be in a state of panic. He compared the English navy with that of France in 1852 and 1858, whence it appeared that, in 1858 we had 288 steamers more than in 1852, while France had only 142; of sailing-vessels we had three less in 1858 than in 1852, and France 114. Taking both steam-vessels and sailing-vessels, we had 285 vessels more than in 1852, and France only 28. In the calculation of the respective navies we had omitted corvettes, the most important class of war-vessels, for he had been told that our large line-of-battle ships would in time of war be mere slaughter-houses.

He was informed by competent judges that, in case of war, we had better put our men and guns into anything rather than a line-of-battle ship. The impression was now gaining ground that we should have to alter that system, and to adopt a longer, lower form of ship. This opinion recommended itself to common sense, for we were making improvements in gunnery to enable us to throw a shell three or four miles. It would not be difficult to strike such a mark as a line-of-battle ship, and if a shell were thrown into her, causing her to explode, with 800 or 1,000 men on board of her, and with 30 or 40 tons of powder stored beneath them, the destruction would be enormous.

If it were true that we had now 760 ships of war against the French 408, and if the augmentation of our navy had been 285 against the French 28 in a period of six years, what became then of those gigantic preparations for an attack upon our naval power at which the right hon. gentleman was so much terrified? (Hear, hear.) He condemned in strong terms, as disgraceful to our policy, what he termed the preparations for war with France while the mouths of our Ministers were filled with expressions of confidence and even adulation towards its Sovereign, and he called upon the House to give expression to an opinion condemnatory of such a state of things. He (Mr. Cobden) could imagine nothing more perilous, and he must tell the House he had come to the conclusion that we really were in danger of a war with France.

He had of late observed quite an altered tone in the way in which men spoke about the matter. He heard them beginning to say that we had better fight it out; and they argued very intelligibly. They said, "If while the Government is telling us that they have perfect confidence in the Emperor they increase our armaments and add 4*l.* to the Income-tax, which they require us to pay in October—if all this goes on when there is no quarrel, when there is nothing to explain and nothing to remove out of the way, where is it all to end? Surely we had better have a war, destroy the French fleet, and start afresh." Apart from the question of humanity, which, however, he should be sorry to put for one moment out of his sight, there was no logical answer to this line of argument. It was a great misfortune, but we were drifting towards that point, for the English people were beginning to get reconciled to the possibility, nay to the inevitableness of a war with our neighbours. (Hear, hear.)

The Indians, when they had smoked the pipe of peace, buried the hatchet of war, in token that they

did not intend to go on alarming each other by preparations for war hostilities.

Yet we, while professing all this apprehension, went on expressing confidence and even offering adulation to the Emperor of the French—of whom if he (Mr. Cobden) had had to speak, he should not have fallen into quite such a strain of compliment as had been used by the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cobden) feared the separation of Parliament, because when Parliament was not sitting other organs of public opinion, which were not always so peaceable as they were in that House, were left in possession of the field; and much more mischief consequently happened in the recess than in the session. (Hear, hear.) He was anxious, therefore, that this House should give expression to the fact that other states of feeling and other views in England existed than he had seen prevail out of doors for some time past. (Hear, hear.) Was it impossible in the course of the friendly communications which were passing between the two countries, to exchange a word of explanation? (Cheers.)

He denied that there was any ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French or the French people had any design to make war upon this country.

Why the French have as much reason to fear an invasion by us as we have to fear an invasion by them. We stand at the head of the list of the customers of France. France exports more to this country than to any other country in the world. We are their best customers. We fear sometimes that the French may come over here and rob the Bank of England. Why, generally speaking, there is a great deal more specie in the Bank of France than in the Bank of England. I believe that there is more jewelry in France than in England, because they like that sort of thing more than we do. We put more capital in steam engines. But nothing is so ridiculous, when you come to think of it, than to say that a country that abounds in so much wealth and that stands at the very head of civilisation—for it gives the fashion to all civilised nations—is suddenly to fall from the rank of a civilised country and descend to the grade of a mere filibuster, and attack us without notice. (Hear, hear.)

France had a large extent of coast, which entitled her to have a large navy, but it did not follow that France desired to have as large a navy as us—

I say that France ought not to have as large a navy as England. (Cheers.) Nay, I go further, and say that if I saw a disposition on the part of France to have as large a navy as England, and especially if I saw a disposition not to yield to the offer of an explanation. I should suspect France of having a sinister purpose in those armaments, and, if it came to a question of rivalry after that offer of an explanation had been made, I would as cheerfully vote 100,000,000*l.* sterling (loud cheers) as I would vote 5,000,000*l.* under the present system, and for this reason, that England has no frontier but the sea, and has forty or fifty colonies which have no defence except her navy. (Hear.) England has five times the mercantile navy of France, and this gives her the right to have a larger navy than France, while France, as a military Power, requires to have a large army to guard her frontier against the other great military Powers. It is impossible that France should not yield to such reasonable arguments as these.

The great difficulty in these controversies was that they did not accept their opponent's definitions, and agree to common premises.

I do not say that you should have a disarmament, as that word is commonly understood. I do not want it, and I do not want to reduce our navy to the same amount as that of France. But let it be assumed that both Governments agree to some proportion; that, for instance, that the French navy should only be two-thirds of ours, that where they have two ships we should have three,—and we have that proportion already. I do not say it is necessary that such an understanding should be in writing, for the Governments might agree to that as they agree to more important things without putting it in writing. (Hear, hear.) Are we to consider that 26,000,000*l.* a year is our normal state of taxation for military and naval armaments? I think it will be found that unless cause can be shown, the country will not tolerate a continuance of that expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Why should not the attempt be made to reduce it? Where is the insuperable obstacle to a better understanding between these countries, when you have, as you say, such confidence in the loyalty and friendliness of the Government of France? You ought to look to what other countries are doing that are not within our political circle in Europe. It ought not to be without its bearing upon this country that there is a great and growing country which keeps aloof from these enormous armaments. What effect can it have, except to our disadvantage, to go on maintaining the armaments of a state of war in a time of peace? What will be the effect of your rivalry with the United States? In proportion as you burden the people of this country with unnecessary taxation you have an increased difficulty in competing with that Transatlantic community. It has been said that we are, and ought to be, a military power. But have we prospered by being a military power? Was it not formerly our boast that we were not a military power, and shall we be improved by importing among us the habits of military communities? (Hear, hear.) Look at the effect in increasing the already too great disparity of the sexes. If you take away your able-bodied men for the navy, if you look them up in barracks, while emigration is at the same time going on, the disparity will increase. By the last census you had 500,000 more women than men, and if this state of things goes on, by the next census the number will be increased to 1,000,000. That is neither desirable nor natural, but that is the state of things which will go on if you increase your military establishments at this rate. Is anybody benefited by this rivalry and this enormous expenditure? Who are they who have not a greater stake in the prosperity of the country than in any benefit that any member of their family can derive from the extent of these establishments? That is the only patriotic and sound view, for we have all an interest in keeping down these naval and military establishments. I would submit to these evils when they are necessary, but you ought not to submit to them a moment longer than you can by reason, argument, and justice remove them from among us. (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that Mr. Cobden's

comparison of the naval strength of England with that of France was erroneous by reason of his having included in the number of English vessels gunboats, of extremely small size, to the number of 160. Mr. Cobden had spoken of a panic; but did he mean that we ought to trust to amicable professions, without taking any measures of defence and making up past arrears? He regretted that Mr. S. Herbert had not said how far he concurred in the spirit of Mr. Horsman's proposal, or whether we were to go on, year after year, spending dribbles of money for the fortification of our harbours and arsenals. He warned the Government that a large addition to the expenditure for the navy would be necessary next year.

Lord C. PAGET corrected the impression which Mr. Cobden's statement might have made as to the relative state of the English and French navies. The French, he said, had twenty line-of-battle ships in commission and twelve in reserve, equal to ships in commission, making a total of thirty-two. We had twenty-six line-of-battle ships in commission, and nine block-ships, so that our proportion was not that to which, in Mr. Cobden's opinion, we were entitled. But there was another nation which was increasing her navy, namely, Russia, which had eight screw line-of-battle ships, six screw frigates, nine paddle frigates, nine corvettes, one transport, seventy-five gunboats, and eighteen small steamers. That was a large force, and one which they must not forget was in existence. Without agreeing to the proposal of adding a million or two to the estimates every year, or on the other hand to that for cutting down the estimates to five millions, they might safely follow an intermediate course.

Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke in favour of Mr. Horsman's motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said he concluded that Mr. Horsman had accomplished the object he had in view, to impress upon the House the great importance of completing the fortifications for the defence of our naval arsenals and dockyards, and that the defensive measures indicated no desire on the part of this country to go to war, or to give umbrage to any Power, but were founded upon the common-sense principle that a nation desirous of peace should be able to defend itself against any sudden attack. He hoped, therefore, that he would be satisfied with the result—a very useful result—and not press his motion to a division, which it might be inconvenient to affirm in the abstract without indicating how the fund was to be provided.

A division was, however, called for by Mr. HORSMAN, which resulted in the motion being negatived by 167 to 70.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. GREGSON, on behalf of Sir J. Trelawny, expressed his regret at having to withdraw this measure on account of the advanced period of the session. (Hear, hear.)

The order for going into committee was then discharged.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

On Monday evening, the House having resolved itself into a committee upon the East India Loan,

Sir C. WOOD called attention to the state of India with reference to its finances,—a subject, he observed, of vital importance, and requiring the most anxious consideration. The prospect, discouraging as it was, was not hopeless. If we surmounted the difficulties of the next two or three years, he saw no reason why India should not recover the prosperity it enjoyed before the mutiny broke out. Premising that it was impossible to bring down the financial statement to a late period with precision, as the accounts since April, 1858, were only estimates, and that he should deal with the sums in round numbers, converting the rupee at the uniform rate of 2s., he proceeded to state that on the 30th of April, 1857 (before the mutiny), the Indian debt amounted to 59,462,000*l.*, the interest to 2,525,000*l.* The military expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was 12,561,000*l.* In 1857-58 the general expenditure of India amounted to 40,226,000*l.*, the revenue to 31,706,000*l.* the deficiency of revenue being 8,520,000*l.* In 1858-59 the expenditure was 48,500,000*l.*; the revenue 33,800,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 14,700,000*l.* The total deficiency to be provided for in the two years amounted, therefore, to 23,220,000*l.* The sums borrowed in India in 1857-58 and 1858-59 amounted to 10,556,000*l.*, and in England to 11,562,000*l.*, making together 22,118,000*l.*, the difference of 1,102,000*l.* being made up by the diminution of balances. This was the state of things up to the 30th of April last. The debt of India, there and in England, was 81,580,000*l.*, the interest being 3,564,000*l.* The military expenditure in the year ending the 30th of April last was 25,849,000*l.* The expenditure on India for the year 1859-60 was estimated at 38,380,000*l.*, the charge at home at 5,851,500*l.*, the interest on railway capital he took at 900,000*l.*, and the compensation for losses in India at 1,000,000*l.*, making the total estimated charge 40,131,500*l.* The revenue for the same year was estimated at 35,850,000*l.*, including the additional taxes; deducting this sum from 46,131,500*l.*, and adding to the deficiency 2,000,000*l.* on account of further demands, there would remain 12,500,000*l.* to be provided for. The loans in India had produced much less than had been expected,

but he hoped to receive in India 2,000,000*l.*, and this, added to 4,800,000*l.*, the produce of the 5,000,000*l.* of debentures issued under the authority given by Parliament to raise 7,000,000*l.* (making together 6,800,000*l.*), still left 5,700,000*l.* to be provided for to make up the 12,500,000*l.*, and he proposed to take power to borrow 5,000,000*l.*, in addition to the 2,000,000*l.* under the former power, it being necessary that he should have a margin of 7,000,000*l.* in order to meet the expenses of the year. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be 95,836,000*l.*, and the interest upon the debt 3,900,000*l.* In the course of the year 1860-61 it would be unnecessary to provide a sum for compensation for losses; on the other hand, the interest on the debt would have increased, so that he could not take the expenditure of that year at less than 46,000,000*l.*, and the revenue he took at 36,000,000*l.*, which left a deficiency of 10,000,000*l.* How the expenditure and the receipts could be balanced was an embarrassing question; it must be effected either by a reduction of the former or an addition to the latter. The reduction of expenditure depended upon the state of India. The first item of expenditure was the civil establishments, and he should deceive the House, he said, if he held out a hope of any considerable reduction in this item. He did not think it just or fair to reduce the salaries of civil servants now in office, though a reduction might be made on new appointments, but, considering the demand for European supervision, he did not think there could be a material diminution of the civil expenditure. The next item was public works, and some saving might be made in this item, though not large, and some reductions might be made in the home expenditure. But the great item in which a saving might be made was the military expenditure. The whole military force in India, and including depôts at home, Europeans, natives, and military police, at the present time consisted of 431,600 men. It was clear, he thought, that we must maintain a larger European force in India than we had hitherto done. It was clear, too, that the mutiny had been almost entirely a military mutiny, prompted by religious feelings, the native population, generally speaking (except in Oude), having taken little or no part in it. From this fact we might learn, he observed, two things—first, that we should carefully avoid giving the natives any reason to believe that there was a design to attack their religious prejudices; secondly, that we ought not to maintain so large a native force as before. The question as to the amount of force required in India was a very difficult one. The military expenditure before this mutiny being 12,000,000*l.* and the present expenditure 21,000,000*l.*, the difference being 9,000,000*l.*, there was room for a very large reduction upon this item of expenditure, and he thought the reduction might extend to 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* It was impossible, however to say how soon this reduction could take place, but the utmost care would be taken to keep down this branch of the expenditure. With regard to the augmentation of the revenue, authority had been sent to the Government of India to raise the salt duty in Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces, and to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licenses; and possibly a succession duty. He could not, of course, form an estimate of the probable amount which these duties would produce; but when all was done that we could hope to do, there must still be for a year or two a considerable deficiency that must be provided for, and 5,000,000*l.* or 6,000,000*l.* would have to be provided for by Parliament. It was the intention of the Government to select a person versed in finance to be sent to India, to take the revenue and financial department under his charge. In conclusion, he showed that there had been a progressive improvement in the revenues of India, and declared he by no means despaired of its future. He moved a resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India 5,000,000*l.*, to meet the demands of the present year.

Mr. CRAWFORD observed that Sir C. Wood had not stated the mode in which he proposed to raise the 5,000,000*l.* If by debentures, he should fail; the debenture-market—he said it with confidence—would be overdone.

Lord STANLEY recognised the difficulties by which the Indian Government was beset. The India of 1859 differed essentially from the India of 1856, and years would probably elapse before all the traces of the late revolt were entirely effaced. Entering at large into the financial question, the noble lord maintained that no increase of taxation was possible in India to any great amount, not more, probably, than half a million a year, and expressed his disapprobation of the proposal to give an imperial guarantee for the Indian debt. Nevertheless, he believed that something in the nature of imperial assistance to the Indian revenue would before long become a matter of necessity. Why, indeed, he asked, should India be required to pay the whole expenditure incurred in its defence, while other colonies were, to some extent, defended at the cost of the home exchequer? Respecting retrenchment, he agreed that not much could be effected immediately, but pointed out many ways for saving expenses in future, suggesting especially for this purpose a larger employment of natives in the civil service of India. But viewing it only as a question of safety, the lowest number of European troops should amount to 60,000 or 65,000 men. He was afraid that even that force would impose a heavy burden on the resources of India. With regard to the native force, a much greater reduction might be made. He thought that a large proportion of the

European force in India, at least two-fifths of the whole, ought to be a local force recruited from India exclusively. This would cause a considerable saving in the transport of troops to and fro.

Mr. BRIGHT commenced by saying that he supposed we must regard the India debt as a hundred millions. For twenty years the finances of that country had presented a chronic deficit and continually augmenting pile of debt. This fact was in itself a proof that the government must be extravagant and bad. Much of this debt was, he admitted, unjustly fixed upon the Indian exchequer, the fifteen millions spent in the Afghan war in particular being exclusively required for a purpose supposed to be imperial. Still he hesitated to encourage the payment of any Indian expenses by the English taxpayer, for we had not sufficient control over the expenditure in India. At present, he observed, the whole net revenue of India was swallowed up by its military outlay, a state of things which no State could long endure without coming to ruin. Yet it was stated that the army would not be reduced, while it appeared that the sources of income were almost altogether unelastic. The ultimate issue of this system could not be contemplated without alarm. The hon. member proceeded to denounce the policy of annexation, which had led to a profitless and unwieldy extension of our empire.

I confess, whether it be rash or not, that I think it would be wise to restore the government of the Punjab, and to give independence to that province which is called Scinde, because—I will not say because—but it is one reason, as from that part of the country no revenue is received in excess of the expense which its retention causes to this country, why we should endeavour to bring our dominions in India within a reasonable and manageable compass.

The civil service in India was, he contended, susceptible of large retrenchment, all the salaries being extravagantly large; and even if no money was saved, more moderate payments would enable the Government to augment the number of European functionaries, and so improve the administration of the country. In the army, again, large reductions were possible. Before the mutiny it was said that the native force was too large. It was that force which caused the revolt. Yet at this moment there were 50,000 native soldiers in our pay more than before, although the mutiny was suppressed and large provinces altogether disarmed. Mr. Bright proceeded to denounce the arrogance of the Government of India, backed by soldiers, towards the natives, and even its contempt of the Home Government, as shown by the fact, that though Lord Stanley, in June last, disallowed the annexation of Dhar, and requested a reply, yet no reply had since then been sent to the Secretary of State.

Procrastination is the very nature of that Government of Calcutta. The noble lord (Lord Stanley) did an excellent thing in appointing a man of a new sort to be governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, who he believed to be a very intelligent man, earnest and anxious to do his best for the good of India. But Sir Charles Trevelyan finds that at Madras he is like a man who is manacled, as all the governors of those presidencies are, so that he can do almost nothing. He has a spirit above being a mere passive instrument in the hands of the Governor-General, and therefore he has been disposed to make several changes, which are looked upon as excessively heterodox by the persons connected with the old Government of India, the fifteen gentlemen who sit in Leadenhall-street, and their brethren in India. He has endeavoured to conciliate the natives by abolishing certain ceremonial distinctions which were supposed to degrade them when visiting Government House, and also by "general courtesy," which appears to be not usually practised in India—by conspicuously rewarding the chief native officers, by appointing a native aide-de-camp, by inviting native gentlemen to meet him at a monthly durbar, by promising a settlement of the land tax and of the Enam, by abolishing the impressment of cattle and calves, and by abolishing three-fourths, or perhaps more, of the paper work of public servants. He has at the same time undertaken the great task of judicial reform. Now, what is said of him? He has got himself into a hornet's nest, all Calcutta is up against him, and the Government newspapers cry out, "We might as well have Madras independent, if the Governor of Madras is to do just what he likes."

Mr. Bright then dwelt on the necessary ignorance of the Governor General going out fresh from this country, on the paucity of officials, and the constant changes from station to station. At present there was no kind of tie between the governor and the governed. Why should not we do in Madras what had been done in the island of Ceylon? There the council consisted of sixteen members, six of whom at least were independent of government—namely, a Bengalee, a Brahmin, a half-caste, and three English merchants. These, though not a majority, represented the public opinion. Why should not something of the same kind take place in the Indian governments?

At present they were in fetters, as Sir C. Trevelyan was in fetters; but he hoped that the civil service would not get up a rebellion against him. (Hear.) With reference to religious instruction in India, he would caution the right hon. gentleman against any attempt to alter existing institutions with a view to the abolition of caste. The accounts of the reading of the Queen's proclamation showed that toleration of the native religions was the be-all and end-all with the people of India. For years past the East India Company had shown that nobody could write despatches and proclamations in so Christian a spirit, and yet his conduct was so unchristian? (Hear, hear.) Referring to the regulations for admission to the civil service of India, the honourable gentleman mentioned the case of a young native who had come to this country for the express purpose of preparing himself for the civil service; but owing to the age of admission being suddenly reduced from 23 to 22, he had been obliged to abandon his

design, although his father had expended 1,500*l.* in his education. Had this young man been allowed to enter the civil service, the result would have been that numbers of youths in similar positions would have become candidates, and it would have been necessary to establish examinations in India. (Hear, hear.) Had this young man and a few others come into the civil service, it would have been worth at least a regiment of soldiers. (Hear, hear.) The more he considered and discussed the government of India, the more convinced he was that no improvement could be made except by decentralising the government, and making the government of each province to a large extent independent. Under the present system one man was expected to govern 280 millions of people. As well might they expect all Europe to be governed by a native of the Feejee Islands. (Hear, hear.) Look at what was taking place in India now. Would the mutiny of our troops have occurred if there had been anything like government in the country? Was it not likely that the natives would take advantage of the state of the European army to organise another revolt? The fact was, we had put down all government but our own. The chiefs of tribes and provinces were now wanderers on the soil where once they ruled. (Hear, hear.) This state of things would soon become serious. We were showing to the people of India that though we could conquer we could not govern; and he hoped it might not be said in future that India was avenged by the frightful drain both of men and money which she inflicted upon this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. G. BARIO (Under Secretary for India) replied to some of Mr. Bright's remarks. He said that the Home Government had no disposition to place fetters on Sir Charles Trevelyan. The Government of India were applying themselves with great vigour to the reduction of the native army. The noble lord, the late secretary, had given instructions to that effect. A despatch had been received that morning announcing certain reductions, and every exertion would be made to reduce, as far as possible, the large expenditure. As to the civil service, the honourable gentleman had again drawn a comparison between the salaries of the civil servants in Ceylon and those in India as an argument for reduction in India, but the climate in Ceylon was much better, and if the number of Europeans in proportion to the population was taken into account, the comparison would not be so unfavourable. He believed the salaries of working men in India were not too high. (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, there were some, not working appointments, which ought either to be reduced or abolished. As far back as 1855, the right hon. baronet (Sir C. Wood) then President of the Board of Control, sent out instructions for a revision of the salaries of the civil service. The gigantic undertaking was entrusted to Mr. Ricketa. His report, occupying five folio volumes, has just been received, but had not yet been considered; he recommended some reductions, but at the same time certain additions.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR complained of the delays which were so incessantly interposed in the transaction of business and the accomplishment of the most necessary reforms in India. He proceeded to criticise the system of taxation, in which he suggested many modifications, with the view of relieving the native community, and, at the same time, to augment the revenue.

Mr. VASSITTART objected to any diminution in civil service salaries.

Mr. GREGSON condemned the tax on tobacco, which had been suggested by a previous speaker.

Mr. KINNAIRD regretted that the Government had resolved to refuse to India the temporary assistance of an imperial guarantee.

Mr. CONINGHAM also regretted that an imperial guarantee had not been given.

Mr. HANKEY deprecated the middle course which the Government were taking by leaving matters as they were. The existence, by a legal fiction, of the East India Company, which might easily have been abolished altogether, alone prevented the Indian Council from borrowing money in any part of the world. No one would believe that a loan raised by the sanction of Parliament would ever be repudiated by them (hear).

SIR C. WOOD, in reply, said:—

The noble lord (Lord Stanley) had stated that a sum of 6,000,000*l.* was to be raised by railway debentures in the current year. That was a slight error. It was true that 6,000,000*l.* were to be raised for railway purposes, but of this 3,500,000*l.* would be raised by calls upon the shareholders, and only about 2,500,000*l.* by debentures. The hon. member for Birmingham said that he represented the debt of India at 100,000,000*l.* Now, the debt was so large already that no one need exaggerate its amount. It was not, however, quite so bad as this. What he had said was, that before we were finally clear of the charges entailed by the mutiny the debt of India would amount to upwards of 100,000,000*l.* This estimate, of course, included the sum which we should have to borrow next year, and probably in the course of the year following.

The resolution was then agreed to, and reported to the House.

Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act for the prevention of obstructions from advertisements in the highways. The hon. member announced that he did not intend to proceed further with the measure during the present session.

THE WRIT FOR DARTMOUTH.

Mr. PALK moved the issue of a writ for Dartmouth, the late election, at which Mr. Schenley was returned, having been declared void by the committee. Sir J. V. SHELLEY moved that the writ should be suspended until the House had had an opportunity of considering the evidence given before the committee. Mr. ROEBUCK seconded this amendment. Sir G. GREY observed that the Dartmouth Election Committee had made no special report,

stating that they had reason to suspect the existence of extensive bribery in that borough. He, therefore, considered that the writ ought not to be suspended.

Some discussion followed, but the amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the writ ordered to issue.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Mr. MONSELL, the chairman of the committee appointed to try the petition against the return of Mr. W. H. Leatham, for the borough of Wakefield, reported on Wednesday—

That the last election for that borough was a void election; that Mr. Leatham was, by his agents, guilty of bribery; that four persons named Thomas Beaumont, John Jackson, John Cousens, and George Senior were bribed by payments of 10*l.*, 30*l.*, 25*l.*, and 80*l.* respectively, but it was not proved that such bribery was committed with the knowledge and consent of the sitting member; that the committee have reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the last election for the borough of Wakefield.

Mr. LEPROY, the chairman of the committee appointed to try the petition against the return of Mr. E. Schenley, for the borough of Dartmouth, reported—

That Mr. Schenley was not duly elected—that the last election for that borough was a void election—that Mr. Schenley was by his agents guilty of bribery—that it was proved that Mr. Mitchellmore was bribed by William Tucker, and that Elizabeth Phillips received 10*l.* for the hire of rooms in the Dolphin public-house, her husband being a voter and voting for the sitting member—that large sums were distributed to various members of Mr. Schenley's committee, but it did not appear that the legal expenses of the election were defrayed from that source.

On Thursday Mr. HARDY brought up the report of the Gloucester Election Committee, which stated that W. P. Price and C. J. Monk had not been duly elected; that the last election was a void election; that Mr. Price and Mr. Monk had, by their agents, been guilty of bribery (several instances of which were stated), but it did not appear that such bribery was committed with the knowledge of Mr. Price and Mr. Monk; that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the last election for the city of Gloucester.

Mr. BOUVERIE brought up the report from the committee appointed to try the Ashburton petition. They had come to the resolution that Mr. Astell had been duly elected.

The SPEAKER announced that the petitioners in the Frome case had communicated to him their intention not to proceed with the petition.

On Saturday Mr. EVANS, the chairman of the Norwich Election committee, reported to the effect that it had been proved to the committee that both the sitting members (Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider) had been guilty of bribery by their agents; that eight cases had been reported in which sums of money of 5*l.* and 3*l.* had been paid; that it had been proved that one Robert French had been promised by Mr. Schneider a contribution to a charity, but there was no proof that he did so; that the last election was void; that it was not proved the sitting members were cognisant of the bribery; that Mr. Schneider was not duly elected. Lord Bury sits under another return.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 3, 1859.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday, August 2.

Prince Richard Metternich leaves to-morrow for Paris, and is the bearer of the answer of the Emperor Francis Joseph to an autograph letter of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor will receive to-day the Marquis de Bonneville, envoy of the Emperor of the French.

THE ROMAN STATES.

MARSEILLES, August 2.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 31st ult. The Duke de Grammont has been summoned to Paris in order to confer with the Emperor, and has already taken his departure. General Guyon has been proclaimed a Roman noble by the municipality. Another extraordinary meeting of the cardinals has taken place. A list of new ministers is circulating. Numerous Roman volunteers to the Sardinian army have been authorised to return, receiving assistance (secours de troupier).

SARDINIA.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that a petition has been circulated in Savoy by the retrograde party for the annexation of that province to France, but that very few have affixed their signatures to it. Meetings had also been held for an address in the same spirit to be presented to Victor Emmanuel. These intrigues have caused some excitement there, and measures have been taken by the Government to put a stop to them.

The *Correspondance Bullier* says:—

There is still much talk of disarming a part of our fleet, and of sending home from 120,000 to 150,000 men. But if I am rightly informed the execution of these measures, which so abundantly bear witness to the pacific disposition of the Emperor, will depend upon the march of events and the attitude of foreign powers.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord BROUGHAM asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the strike in the building trade. As a friend to the working classes, and as one who had

invariably supported their interests, he deplored an attempt on their part to extort ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, and expressed a wish that some system similar to the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* should be established in this country.

Lord GRANVILLE said that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the subject, but this was a case in which speaking and writing were better than any action on the part of the Government. The present complaint of the working men, upon their own showing, was as unjustifiable as it was short-sighted, and would only end in decreasing their wages. The whole question, however, depended upon the experience of the working classes more than upon any courts of arbitration.

Various bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the Income-tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Police (Counties and Boroughs) Law Amendment Bill passed through committee.

On the motion for going into committee on the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, the HOME SECRETARY announced his intention to withdraw the measure for the present year. The subject would, he added, be introduced early next session, and meantime he intended to bring forward a Continuance Bill, prolonging for another year the existing exemption in favour of the Roman Catholic charities. A miscellaneous discussion ensued, after which the order for going into committee on the bill was discharged.

In the evening sitting, the HOME SECRETARY gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in the Continuance Bill in question, to which Mr. HURT notified his intention of offering all the opposition in his power.

Colonel FRENCH called attention to the present position of the representation of the borough of Norwich. He asked, as a question of privilege, whether Lord Bury could continue to sit in the House, and what was to be done with the borough? Mr. WALPOLE reviewed the legal bearings of the question, drawing the conclusion that Lord Bury was disqualified, and that no writ ought to issue for a new election for Norwich. After some discussion, Sir G. GREY observed that the question would come more formally before the House on a motion of which notice had been given for to-day (Wednesday).

Lord ELCHO, adverting to a communication from Lord Palmerston stating that, owing to the death of Lord Minto, Lord J. Russell would not be able to attend Parliament until Monday next, postponed to that day his motion respecting the Congress at Zurich.

Mr. MILNES moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences, many of whom at present escaped with impunity in consequence of defects in the system of international jurisdiction. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. EWART. The HOME SECRETARY acknowledged that the question was a fit one for negotiation between the two Governments. Mr. HENLEY having briefly spoken, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that the proper remedy was to be provided by effecting some modification in the extradition treaty. After a few words in reply from Mr. MILNES, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. A. SMITH moved for a select committee to inquire into the rights and claims of the Crown and other parties connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea around the coasts of the United Kingdom. The hon. member was explaining his motion when the House was counted out, at a few minutes past eight o'clock.

It is announced that a pamphlet, for which Viscount de la Guéronnière will be nominally responsible, is forthcoming, under the title of "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre."

We believe we may announce the acceptance, by Sir Erskine Perry, M.P., of a seat in the Indian Council. This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Devonport.—*Star*.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—The master builders of the metropolis having come to the determination to discharge the whole of their men on Saturday next, unless Messrs. Trollope's men resume their employment, the conference of the united trades have issued a notice to the operatives, calling upon them to attend an open-air demonstration in Hyde-park, this (Wednesday) evening, at six o'clock.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.—It has been decided that Mr. Lee and Mr. Buxton were duly elected for Maidstone at the last general election, and that Mr. Wentworth was not elected for Aylesbury. Such were the announcements made in the House of Commons last night. The North Leicester, Huddersfield, and Bury inquiries were resumed without being terminated yesterday, and the committee on the Beverley petition held its first meeting.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was on offer here to-day. The attendance of millers was by no means numerous, yet a good clearance of the samples was effected, at Monday's currency. There was a moderate inquiry for good and fine qualities of foreign wheat, at full prices, but inferior kinds were very dull, at late rates. Barley moved off slowly, yet prices were supported.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. H. Pullen.”—We cannot open our columns to an epistolary controversy originating in correspondence commenced in another paper, more especially as the date of it reaches as far back as the 2nd of June last—nor in articles which may have appeared in the columns of a contemporary.

“Edward Matthews.”—We are compelled to decline the insertion of his letter. It brings a personal charge against a stranger upon evidence which appears to us vague and inconclusive.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons is working double tides to get through with all diligence the remaining business of the session. It is hoped that, by means of morning and evening sittings, and the withdrawal of measures that are not urgent, Parliament may be able to rise in another fortnight. The business that is necessary to be despatched is not of the most agreeable kind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Income-tax Bill makes provoking progress, and the heavy estimates, civil as well as military, are voted by almost bare benches.

Two exceptions deserve to be noticed. On Monday, Mr. Baxter moved a reduction in the Irish Regium Donum, with a view to test the present feeling of the House—the hon. gentleman having given notice of his intention to propose a motion on the subject in the next session of Parliament. With this excuse for silence, the Secretary for Ireland declined to discuss the subject, and the vote was passed by a majority of 86. The smallness of the minority is to be attributed not only to the absence of many supporters of religious freedom in the House, but to the adverse votes of others who have hitherto supported a liberal ecclesiastical policy. The names of the defaulters will be found in the letter of “Vigilans,” given in another column. Mr. W. Williams made a creditable stand against the vote for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, on the ground that a body which is in possession of large funds—last year they had 57,000*l.* surplus—ought to defray its own charges, and that Dissenters ought not to be called upon to contribute to a scheme which was purely for the benefit of the Church of England. This commonsense argument almost prevailed—the vote being carried by a majority of only ten. We trust that next year it will have disappeared from the estimates.

The Ministerial vessel being very lightly laden during the present short session, it has been necessary to throw overboard but a small part of her cargo in order to reach port. Few persons care about the Home Secretary's bill for reconstructing rather than reforming the Corporation of London; and the question of Catholic Charities, which was yesterday put on one side can afford to wait. But it is otherwise with the Church-rate Abolition Bill, which on Friday night shared a similar fate. The withdrawal of Sir John Trelawny's measure has, we have reason to believe, occasioned much surprise among many earnest abolitionists, who are ignorant of the insuperable difficulties in his way, and think that it ought to have reached the Lords. In justice to the persevering and uncompromising leader of the Anti-Church-rate movement, it ought to be stated that before the Bill passed through com-

mittee, numerous amendments had to be discussed, including those of Sir G. Lewis, to provide machinery to disburse voluntary contributions for Church purposes. It is quite possible that two or three sittings might thus have been consumed. Nevertheless, Sir J. Trelawny did his utmost to push on the bill—bringing it forward on more than one occasion after midnight, in consequence of being unable to obtain an earlier hearing. But he was foiled by the persistent opposition of a small knot of obstructionists of the Newdegate class, who had resolved that the bill should not emerge from committee, and who, under the circumstances, had the power to stop it. Even if the Bill had been read a third time this week in the Commons, the Lords might have objected to take a second reading at the far-end of the session. Sir John Trelawny, though unable to command success, has amply deserved it; and with a full knowledge of the difficulties of his position, the perseverance, tact, and devotion he has shown this session on the question he has in hand, entitle him, in our opinion, alike to the confidence and gratitude of the friends of abolition.

The interesting debate on Italian Affairs on Thursday night does not throw much light upon the Peace of Villafranca, though it helps to define the position of her Majesty's Government. The British Cabinet has been invited by Count Walewski to take part in a European Congress on the general affairs of Italy, but will only consent on certain conditions, candidly stated by Lord John Russell. When the provisions of the treaty about to be ratified at Zurich are divulged, when Austria has given her consent to a Conference, and when there is a clear understanding as to the mode in which its decisions are to be carried into effect, our Government will come to a decision. At present Lord John Russell declines to give any pledge on the subject, or to assent to the proposal of Lord Elcho that, under no circumstances, shall this country take part in a Conference on Italian affairs. He argues that it would never do for England to hold aloof from such a meeting “if there be any chance that the situation of Italy might be improved, that peace might be confirmed, and the independence of the Italian States secured by our taking such a course.” In spite of this declaration, however, Lord Elcho proposes Monday next to take a vote of the House of Commons on his “No Congress” resolution.

The delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Villafranca is being made use of by the Italians for the organisation of their strength in view of eventualities. In Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, a solemnly recorded vote is to be taken as to the future Government. Why are not the decisions of independent communities to be respected, instead of their faithless sovereigns once more forced back upon them? Lord John Russell says that it would be impossible for an English envoy to go against the declared wishes of a Tuscan Parliament, and we have no doubt that he would support the non-intervention principle in Congress. But there is reason to believe that the Emperors will carry out their compact by less direct means than armed intervention. The presence of a French commissioner in Italy to arrange for the reinstatement of the exiled dukes, indicates that the Emperor Napoleon makes little account of the popular will. What must not be done by force will be carried into effect by intrigue and insurrection. It remains to be seen whether the population of Central Italy are proof against this base and insidious policy. We see what they would do if left to themselves. In Tuscany the most Conservative nobles of the land rally to the popular cause, and the nation is of one heart and one voice in opposing the return of the Grand Duke or his son. The Romagna, for the present independent of Papal power, at once adopts the administrative reforms recommended by the Emperor, but rejected by the Pope; while the free cities of that province expel the Jesuits who have been the curse of the country. Will the Emperor of the French lend himself to the repression of these manifestations of independent feeling himself has encouraged? A few days will decide.

HORSMAN AND COBDEN.

CAN nothing rational be done to diffuse throughout the country a sense of security against a sudden and unprovoked act of brigandism on the part of our nearest neighbour and our ally? Is it really necessary to take measures for enabling us to cope successfully, not merely with him, but with him and the Emperor of Russia to boot? When those measures have been taken, shall we still be safe against a naval alliance against us between all the continental Powers who own a seaboard and possess a fleet? Are we doomed to compete with them all in the amount, the equipment, and the scientific armament of their respective navies? Must we in a few days create a new national debt, the prin-

cipal of which will, probably, never be discharged, and the interest of which will be a permanent addition of no despicable sum to our annual burdens? Are we sure that the millions of money we spend in this way, will place us nearer to security from invasion than we have ever been? For many years we have been augmenting our Estimates, but are we not at this moment, if the representations of the alarmists are to be taken, more utterly incapable of defence than we ever have been at any former period? Will a hundred millions a-year actually enable us to set the world at defiance? And if so, how long?

These are questions which are forced upon us by the rabid patriotism of the day. We admit the prudence of insuring the country against probable danger—but we cannot admit the propriety of paying more than we can honestly afford, and defrauding our natural heirs, merely for the purpose of guarding against risks which are begotten only by our own suspicious and unmanly fears. A rich man does well and wisely to pay some attention to his locks, his bolts, and his bars, in order to protect his treasure against the spoliation of ruffians—but if, mistaking every extreme possibility for an imminent danger, he spends half his fortune in securing the other half against all the chances which his own timidity has conjured up, we know not that he would have reason to boast of a wise economy.

Mr. Horsman advises us to recognise the peril which stares us in the face, to pay down at once the whole cost of meeting it, and so to have done with it, once for all. But with all deference to Mr. Horsman, we cannot forbear asking what guarantee we possess that when the money has been paid and expended we shall be any surer of safety than we are now. Precedents seem to us to look quite the other way. The more profuse we are, the more exposed we seem to be to new perils. Something is sure to happen—some scientific discovery is sure to be made—which wipes out all our former sacrifices, and requires us to begin *de novo*. We are for ever making experiments at enormous expense, and when the money is all gone, we are for ever finding out that it is gone to no purpose. We lay down a plan for regenerating our navy—we spare no cost in reconstructing it in conformity with that plan—but before we are called to test its efficiency, we are advised that it has been superseded by the inventions of science. We adopt a *minimum* for a peace establishment this year—a very extravagant one it has always been—and next year our *minimum* is laughed at as rather worse than nothing. The theory of our alarmists is evermore changing, whilst its object is always the same. “More, more,” is the ceaseless cry. And it is never satisfied. What reason has Mr. Horsman to suppose that *his* limits will be final? When we have a fleet powerful enough to cope with the united fleets of France and Russia, and all our arsenals have been fortified, what security shall we have against being called upon, and on *his* own principle, to place our navy on an equality with that of the three, or the four, or the half-dozen chief maritime Powers combined, and to line our seaboard all round the island with Martello towers? We see none whatever in the past. Hitherto the case has been that the more we spend, the more we may spend. The competition with foreign Powers is becoming ruinous. Is there no method of stopping it? We must aver that we see no proof of statesmanship in adding to the *momentum* of the present tendency to extravagance. Any second-rate man can swim with the stream. Is there no one who can breast it?

From Mr. Horsman we turn to Mr. Cobden, and we hope the right hon. member for Stroud will forgive us for saying that the hon. member for Rochdale strikes us as meeting the case with superior practical sagacity. He does not wholly deny the danger, whatever he may think—he is ready to meet it at any cost, supposing it really to exist. He admits that our navy ought to be more powerful than the navy of France. But in settling the question of our national defence, he would proceed, not upon vague suspicions, but upon actual knowledge. We know very well, he argues, that France requires a much larger army than we do, because France has a considerable extent of land frontier, and sees close at hand to her two or three great military monarchies. France knows, as well as we do, that we require a much larger navy than she, because our frontier is wholly a seaboard one, and we have commerce and colonies all over the world to protect. France can be in no danger from our navy whilst her army is so much more powerful than ours—nor we in any danger from the army of France whilst our navy is supreme. These are facts arising out of the different but unalterable positions of the two countries. Why not ascertain by a frank comparison of ideas whether these facts cannot be publicly recognised and acted upon by both? Let us see whether the two

Governments cannot agree, upon the basis of broad facts which neither of them will dispute, to settle between them the proper proportionate strength of their respective fleets. Let it be understood that France is to be two or three to one in regard to the superior strength of her army—and that England is to be three to two, or as much more as can be agreed upon, in respect of her navy—that is, let each be superior, in fixed proportions, in that arm which her position most needs, and by which alone she cannot suddenly assault her neighbour. Put this proposition frankly but earnestly to the Emperor of the French. If, says Mr. Cobden, the Emperor demurs, and insists upon maintaining a fleet equal to ours, then there will be some reason for suspecting him of sinister designs. If, however, which is quite as probable, he will be glad to lessen his own needless expenditure, why then diplomacy can effect in a few hours a greater curtailment of our annual sacrifices than twenty years of debating in the House of Commons could do.

Now, some such course as this is surely more statesmanlike than that of taking advantage of a popular panic to throw away millions of money upon a bare suspicion. It is one which has several advantages to recommend it. It cannot easily be misunderstood. It is not in its own nature provocative of offence. It may save us from making fools of ourselves at an enormous but most indefinite expense. It may, on the other hand, if our worst suspicions are confirmed, reconcile the whole country to an inevitable outlay. At any rate, both France and England will thenceforth know what they are about, and what they have reason to expect. Not a word of reason have we yet heard against this proposal. But will it be acted upon? Not a bit of it. It is too straightforward. It smacks too strongly of common sense. No—the Horsemans are the statesmen of the time—the Cobdens must wait until distress and the tax-gatherer go hand in hand together. After a debauch comes economy. How much better it would be to avoid both extremes, by allowing reason at all times to control our judgment and guide our actions!

INDIAN FINANCE.

No, it cannot be, so long as the affairs of this world are under the overruling administration of an All-wise Providence—it cannot be, that an enormous wrong should go on *ad infinitum* and not be overtaken, sooner or later, by retribution. We have had mutiny in India—that was a tolerably loud protest against misgovernment—but it was a protest which seems to have been swallowed up by the roar of cannon. We have put down one form of evil by a greater and more permanent one—we have destroyed one native army, only to reconstruct one still more formidable. We have refused to change a system which has but recently exploded, with destructive fury, under our feet—and now the evils of that system are pursuing us in a form far less easy to cope with—financial deficits, and an inextinguishable revenue, threatening, at no great distance of time, a disastrous bankruptcy.

The debate which took place in the House of Commons, on Monday night, on the subject of Indian finance, may excite even bold and sanguine minds for confessing to a little uneasiness, and that uneasiness will certainly be none the less when the Secretary of State for India intimates that he can still look upon the future without dismay. When a man produces a long series of figures which are hopelessly gloomy in the tale they tell—when he can suggest no method of meeting the difficulty ahead of him, save by temporary evasions which ultimately aggravate it—when, acting in the capacity of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, he contents himself with setting forth a congeries of financial embarrassments, undervaluing every possible expedient for removing them, proposing no great plan for extricating the country from them, and asking merely for a loan to help him to tide over the immediate emergency—what is the duty of a House of Commons? Do they imagine that the Indian difficulty will “make to itself wings, and fly away”? Do financial embarrassments ever right themselves on the system of *laissez faire*? To “hope against hope” is all very well when it inspires energy of action—but to hope against hope as an apology for doing nothing, or something worse than nothing, is the surest way of rapidly drifting down to beggary. The tone of the Money Market will yet have to read to the Secretary of State for India the severest lecture on Indian administration. When a Government can neither pay its way, nor borrow money on any reasonable rate of interest, the question becomes as urgent as it is pertinent—What purpose does it serve?

We have at the present moment in India a Government which is virtually autocratic—for the control exercised over it from this country is

little more than nominal. That Government, presided over by one mind hopelessly at the mercy of a few other minds, pretends to rule the immense population of India. To do this, it raises as much revenue as, on its own showing, it can get, and spends the whole of this net revenue on its army and navy, leaving all the civil machinery to be provided for from extraneous sources. Every year, it gets deeper and deeper into debt—and every year, its administration becomes, at one and the same time, more expensive and more inefficient. What is to be the end of this? Everybody but an Indian official can foresee it, or rather, none but an Indian official can help foreseeing it. We are not ruling India. We are but making believe to rule it. We are keeping down, it is true, native disaffection for the present—and we are extracting from India a vast amount of revenue to be expended upon European servants of the Indian Government. But that is about all that we are doing—enabling one set of men to live at the expense of another set of men, and calling the first rulers, and the last ruled. But beyond this, what are we doing? and how far are we converting the physical substance which, in the shape of taxation, we take from the natives, into moral benefits in the shape of personal security, justice, freedom, and means of progress, which we confer upon them? We eat them up, but what good is likely to come of it for their posterity? We drain them of their blood, their very life, but of what great social or political disease is the process curing them?

The following is the purport of Sir Charles Wood's financial statement as summarised by the *Daily News*—

On the 30th of April, 1857, just before the mutiny broke out, the debt of India was 59,500,000. In the year 1857-8, the additional expenditure caused by the mutiny was 8,500,000, and in the following year more than 14,000,000, together about 23,000,000. To meet this deficit we have since borrowed in India 10,500,000, and in England 11,500,000, together 22,000,000. The estimated expenditure of the year 1859-60 is 46,000,000, and the expected revenue 35,850,000. This gives a deficiency of 10,000,000. For the present year, which is further increased by a sum of 2,000,000, being the excess of the outlay on railways over the amounts which will be received on their account. The total deficit of the year is thus seen to be 12,000,000. Towards making good this deficiency, Sir Charles Wood calculates that the Indian Government will receive 2,000,000 from the 5½ per cent. loan, and there are also 4,800,000 remaining of the loan borrowed by Lord Stanley early in the year. These sums added together, and deducted from the deficit, leave 5,700,000 to be provided for. Sir Charles Wood proposes to take powers to borrow 5,000,000, and to issue the remaining 2,000,000 of the 7,000,000 loan, of which Lord Stanley issued only 5,000,000, thus obtaining the sum required in addition to the revenue to meet the expenditure of the year. The debt of India, it will be seen, is already 95,000,000, and the President of the Council of India tells us that before the accounts of the mutiny are closed it will be 100,000,000.

Now, against the state of affairs here summarily described, we have really nothing permanently valuable to show. Mr. Bright has put the case on the other side most unanswerably. We subjoin a short extract, merely because it tersely sums up the charges which he has established at much greater length, and we ask whether the language does not fully bear out all that we have said on the subject?

But how is this Government, so occupied and so embarrassed, to be expected to put the police on a satisfactory footing? With regard to justice, I might appeal to any gentleman who has been in India whether, for the most part, the judges in the Company's courts are not without training, and if they are without training they will probably be without law. The delay is something of which we can have no conception, even with our experience of the Court of Chancery in this country, and perjury and wrong are universal wherever the courts of the Company's service have been established in India. Of their taxation we hear enough to-night. It is clumsy and unscientific. Of their finance there is such confusion that the Government proposes to send out somebody, not to raise revenue, not to spend it, but somebody who will be able to tell you how it is, for that is what you want to know. They have no system of bookkeeping whatever. The Secretary of State to-night gives us a statement of revenue and of expenditure up to the 30th of April, 1858, sixteen months back; and for the year preceding he can only furnish what he calls an “estimate.” Would any other Legislative assembly in the whole world, except this, tolerate such a state of things? I did try myself several years ago to get a statement of the accounts up to a later period; but I found it was of no use. They ought to be brought up to a later period; the thing is quite within the range of possibility; it is simply not done because there is no proper system of bookkeeping, and no one responsible for not doing it. You have no Government in India, you have no financial statement; you have no system of bookkeeping; no responsibility; and everything goes to confusion and ruin because there is such a Government, or no Government, and the English House of Commons has not taken the pains to place things on a better footing.

Do we then utterly despair of British India? Under the present system of government, or as Mr. Bright correctly styles it, “no government,” we do—under a wiser system, if we should be persuaded in time to adopt it, we do not. But the danger is not to be averted by peddling

evasions. Whenever we can really rule India, Indian revenue will be sufficient for Indian expenditure. But so long as we are content with merely holding India in military subjection, expense will mount above expense, deficit will be piled upon deficit, until our own tax-payers at home will be compelled to reiterate the question, “What good purpose are we serving by keeping India?”

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF EMANCIPATION.

On Monday, a public meeting was held at the Music Hall, Store-street, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies. Lord Brougham, almost the last survivor of the veteran band of philanthropists who, after years of toil and opposition succeeded in carrying the abolition of slavery in every part of the British dominions, took the chair on this interesting occasion, and showed by his eloquent speech that his heart still beat warm in the noble cause with which his name is indelibly associated. It was an occasion for heartfelt and unalloyed rejoicing.

On the 1st August, 1834, was achieved, what Count Montalembert has fitly described as “the most delightful spectacle and the most blessed revolution which the nineteenth century has presented to man.” On that memorable occasion, 800,000 of the negro race, who had heretofore been the chattels of West India proprietors, became the free subjects of the British Crown. It is true that for a time the charter of their freedom was restricted by the apprenticeship system, but that ill-judged and cruel arrangement was prematurely brought to an end, and in 1838 the negro population of our colonies was entirely emancipated.

Never in the history of mankind has a noble act of legislation been more entirely justified by the result. A quarter of a century's experience has proved that the Emancipation Act of 1834 was as much a measure of sound policy as of Christian principle. It has incontestably proved the superiority of free over slave labour, and that a race so degraded and oppressed as were the slaves of the West Indies may be set free, without incurring those disastrous results which alarmists predict. The meeting on Monday put on record the following emphatic resolution:—“That on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies this meeting joyfully records its satisfaction in the retrospect of that great act of national justice and sound policy, and emphatically affirms that the emancipated population of those colonies have triumphantly vindicated their right to freedom, and the justice of the Act of Emancipation, by the signal progress they have since made morally, religiously, and politically; and this meeting is of opinion that the great event now commemorated, and its results, should animate the hopes and encourage the efforts of the friends of freedom throughout the world who are invited to mingle their congratulations with ours, that from the list of human inconsistencies and crimes has been obliterated for ever that of British colonial slavery.” The chief magistrate of one of the colonies in question, Governor Hincks, of Barbadoes, was present to endorse to the full extent the truth of these statements. Indeed, as he remarked, the planters themselves are convinced of the good results of emancipation, and have at last arrived at the conclusion that free-labour is cheaper than slave-labour.

Some years since, when West India proprietors were feeling the full inevitable consequences of their own improvidence and want of capital and enterprise, and when their clamours and grievances were echoed in the British Parliament and press, it became the fashion to condemn the Emancipation Act as a failure, and stigmatise the negroes as an indolent, ignorant race, unworthy of the great boon conferred upon them. Experience has entirely falsified these unfounded allegations. We cannot better describe the actual results of the Emancipation Act, so far as the coloured population are concerned, than by quoting the eloquent language of Mr. George Thompson at the meeting on Monday:—“They are free men, exercising the liberty, the rights, and the privileges and power of free men. Have they abused their liberty to the destruction or injury of their former oppressors? Have they relapsed into barbarism and the usual vices and slothfulness of barbarians? Have they slighted or misused their opportunities for the advancement of their material, moral, intellectual, or spiritual improvement? I point to the facts for an answer. They are industrious cultivators, and often the independent freeholders of the soil. They are the liberal promoters of education. They are devout members of Christian Churches. They sustain out of their own resources the worship of God, and the various religious institutions of their own locality, and even send to the treasuries of societies in this country their

liberal contributions. There is no department of agricultural, commercial, mechanical, or political life, into which they have not entered, and in which they have not creditably distinguished themselves." The fidelity of this glowing picture of negro improvement is sustained by the high and unprejudiced authority of the *Edinburgh Review* which, in a recent number, has furnished abundant evidence of the prosperity and advancement of the emancipated slaves. Peasant proprietors, whose freeholds are the fruit of their own industry and frugality, are springing up in vast numbers. Not only has education made great progress amongst the general mass of population, but coloured men are now to be found in the public service, and some even have become magistrates, barristers, and members of legislative assemblies.

There is no doubt that emancipation has, in the main, contributed to the prosperity of the West Indies. Whatever may have been the difficulties and reverses of individual planters, owing partly to the fiscal policy of the mother-country, partly to their own want of enterprise and management, and not a little to misgovernment and public extravagance, there is no doubt that, for some years, the prosperity of those colonies has steadily increased. Not only is more sugar exported to Great Britain than formerly, but a profitable trade has sprung up with Australia and the United States. The reports from all the islands, with the exception of Jamaica, are most encouraging, and show that they are but at the beginning of the process of self-development. In 1857, the exports from Great Britain to the West Indies equalled the total of her exports to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece, the Azores, Madeira, and Morocco. In the same year, the total trade of the islands to and from was valued at 10,735,000*l.*, and the value of the sugar alone exported to the United Kingdom was 5,618,000*l.* In the face of such facts it is impossible to put much faith in the complaints of the planter interest, especially when it is borne in mind that they are put forward to justify a large immigration of Coolie labourers, mainly at the expense of the negro race. No doubt many of the proprietors of estates in Jamaica and Guiana have become insolvent, and others have been greatly involved, but this is no more a proof that our West India colonies are retrograding than the frequent transfer of encumbered estates in Ireland indicates general national depression.

We can now look back upon twenty-five years of emancipation, and challenge the most strenuous abettors of slavery to show that it has failed to realise the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. Surely such conclusive evidence will not be thrown away upon the planters of Cuba and the Southern States of the American Union. If emancipation has paid in the British West Indies, why should not the same results spring out of abolition in those countries where slavery still exists? At all events, the great experiment of the relative value of free and slave labour has now been tried under the fairest conditions, and the present condition of our West India colonies is a standing witness to the supporters of the accursed system that free labour is not only favourable to the interests of the negro, but most conducive to the prosperity and comfort of the planter.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF FREEDOM.

Very eloquent and effective speeches were made on Monday at the Musical Hall, Store-street, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes in the British dominions, by Lord Brougham, Governor Hincks, Mr. George Thomson, Rev. Alfred Barrett, and Mr. Washington Wilks; but the most striking facts were elicited by the speeches of a Spanish gentleman, who declared, that although the Spanish Government had upheld slavery, yet 12,000,000 of Spanish people were adverse to its continuance; and the Hon. Mr. Walker, from the United States, who proved clearly enough, that so long as the English manufacturers were able and willing to pay fourteen cents a pound for their cotton, slavery would not only be maintained, but extended in the States. Some cotton, grown on one of the healthiest mountains in Jamaica, was exhibited at the meeting by the grower, who affirmed that whenever the noble chairman and the friends of freedom were willing to co-operate, and to make a very small sacrifice for the purpose, cotton of superior quality could be brought into market, by means of perfectly free labour, at a price considerably less than that now paid to the slave-owners, and so as to yield a handsome return to capitalists. If it be really so, why is not an improvement at once commenced, which would make the fact patent to all the world, on a sufficiently extensive scale to make it an object of general interest to capitalists?

J. B.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE TREATY OF VILLAGRANCA.

Count Rechberg, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has announced officially to the Federal Council that the Governments of France and Austria have chosen the town of Zurich to open a conference on the treaty of peace.

The *Diritto* of Turin states that King Victor Emmanuel, when subscribing the preliminaries of peace, added, "except the clauses relating to the Italian confederation." The *Diritto* adds that the Sardinian Ministry is resolved at all hazards to reject the confederation proposed in the convention of Villafranca, and that any Minister who should assent to a league with Austria and the other princes of Italy would basely betray the country and deserve capital condemnation.

The *Opinione* of the 26th devotes a leading article to the Italian confederation, which, it thinks, would be highly injurious to Piedmont if it were not impossible.

The *Vienna Press* says that Sardinia, besides assuming the provincial debt of Lombardy, will also take a proportional part of the Austrian general debt. This was one of the points stipulated at Villafranca. The conference at Zurich will provide for its practical application.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, after stating that the Emperors of Austria and France will establish "exclusively between themselves" the conditions of peace, and that the negotiations of France and Piedmont will be a subsequent and separate affair, observes:—

Lombardy does not pass into the power of the King of Sardinia as a matter of course, as that Prince, who is so ready to issue decrees of annexation, imagines. He will only receive it after having fulfilled the preliminary conditions which France claims from him as the price of the assistance she has rendered him, and of the cession to him of the conquered territory. These conditions may be of various kinds; and in any case they will be such that Sardinia may not become a dangerous neighbour for the French system and the policy of France in Italy.

In consequence of difficulties which have arisen, the Chevalier Desambrois de Navache, the Plenipotentiary appointed to represent Sardinia at the Conference at Zurich, has been to Paris, in order to "complete his instructions." He has had an interview with Count Walewski. He will leave for Zurich in two or three days. The Conference is not expected to take place before August 5th; but it is anticipated that all difficulties being settled beforehand the treaty of peace will be signed after two or three sittings. If this expectation should be disappointed, and if the three plenipotentiaries should not make a definitive treaty before August 15th, it will be necessary to prolong the armistice which expires *ipso facto* on that very day. The King of Sardinia, it must be remembered, was a party to that armistice, but he has not hitherto recognised the peace of Villafranca. There can be no doubt that it is the French Emperor's intention to have everything amicably settled before the *fetes* of August 15th.

REDUCTION OF FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

On Wednesday, the Emperor presided at an united sitting of the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. On Thursday, the *Moniteur* contained the following:—"The Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay."

This announcement is remarked on in terms of great satisfaction by the Paris journals. In most of them the observations made are exceedingly brief. We subjoin extracts from several of the papers, commencing with the *Constitutionnel*, which says:—

After a campaign of two months, which history will set down as one of the most glorious on record, after having placed himself at the head of his marshals, as he has placed himself at the head of the statesmen of Europe, the Emperor may with pride tell France to lay aside her arms and resume the works of peace. She has too well proved her strength for anyone not to henceforth respect her repose.

The *Débats* expresses itself in these terms:—

The declaration made by the Government will, no doubt, produce more effect on the English press than the recent note in which the military and naval budgets of the two nations were compared. It is to be hoped that the new note, so expressive in its brevity, will reassure our neighbours and induce them to follow our example.

The following is from the *Courrier de Paris*:—

The announcement of this measure will be received with satisfaction throughout the country. Disarming is for the populations the completion of peace. It is to be hoped also that the resolution taken by the Emperor will suffice to reassure our neighbours on the other side of the Channel. In a late speech Mr. Disraeli, after doing the most complete justice to the moderation, prudence, and upright intentions of the Emperor Napoleon, demanded a disarmament as a striking pledge of the pacific intentions of France and of her sovereign, as the means of promptly putting an end to all prejudices, and of dissipating all the clouds which existed between the two countries. That disarmament is now ordered.

The *Pays* makes the following observations:—

The official declaration proves in a striking manner the straightforward character of the Emperor's govern-

ment. It is a decided reply to all the malevolent insinuations directed against France by the foreign press. It can no longer be said that foreign Powers arm because we arm. France replaces her sword in the scabbard, and the example will be followed, at least we hope so, by the other Powers of Europe.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Saturday, says:—

The Government journals seem to have received instructions to abandon the untenable position which they had assumed with regard to the English national defence. Lord Palmerston's calm but decided declaration, that it would be "impossible for her Majesty's Ministers to enter into any arrangement whatever with the French Government to settle the amount at which the naval forces of the two countries should be kept up," appears to have settled the question, and I dare say we shall hear nothing more about the absolute necessity of England "discontinuing her immense armaments," at the risk of being "answerable for the consequences." I am now disposed to think that the Privy Council of Wednesday last, at which Count de Persigny was present, inaugurated a change of policy. At all events, I am happy to record the disappearance of those symptoms which, but a day or two since, appeared to indicate a desire to pick a quarrel with England. It is said that at Count Walewski's reception yesterday the *corps diplomatique*, while quite alive to the great difficulties of the Italian question, expressed the greatest confidence in the continuance of peace in Europe.

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

A telegram from Turin, dated Monday, says:—"The King has received Count Reiset, special envoy of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. Count Reiset will soon leave for Parma and Florence."

A letter from Paris, in the *Post*, says:—"The *corps d'armée* lately under the command of Prince Napoleon will remain for some time in Lombardy, solely for the preservation of order and tranquillity; but there is no intention whatever of the entrance of French troops either into the Duchies or the Legations."

SARDINIA AND LOMBARDY.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants-General of the Provinces, of which the following is a summary:—

The change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variations in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favour, as largely as possible, the development of the great principles which are the basis of our public right.

The Minister goes on to ask the support of his subordinates in the tranquillisation of discouraged minds, in strengthening belief in the right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions.

The circular concludes by promising reforms in the extension of communal and provincial liberties.

One part of the programme of the Rattazzi Ministry, says a Turin letter, is to put an end to the dictatorship of Victor Emmanuel, and to re-establish the exercise of constitutional liberties. Decrees will soon be published to put the constitution in force. The present Chambers, in all probability, will not again be called together; there will be a dissolution, and then a general election, simultaneously in Lombardy and in the States of Piedmont. That will be the first act of the fusion.

Addresses to the French army have been published at Milan and Brescia expressive of gratitude to France for having shed her blood for the Italian cause.

The ladies of Milan have opened a subscription for erecting a marble monument in honour of the Empress Eugenie, on which will be inscribed the gratitude and the hopes of Italy.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the decree relative to the erection, at the expense of the State, of a monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians to the French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon III., who so heroically imperilled himself for the cause of Italian independence in the memorable battle of the 24th of June.

The rumour of the recall of the Sardinian Commissioners is confirmed by the *Opinione* of Turin, in an article headed "The Duchies, the Peace, and the New Ministry." That journal declares that orders relative to the recall have been already despatched, and are in course of execution. While warmly regretting the measure, the Turin journal affirms that the conclusion must not be drawn that all hopes of the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont are at an end, or that the restoration of the old sovereigns is certain.

M. Desambrois, the President of the Council of State, who will represent Sardinia at Zurich, was Minister of the Interior in 1847, and initiated those reforms which preceded Charles Albert's proclamation of a constitution. In 1855, when the discussion on the law of convents was taking place, it was to M. Desambrois that Count Cavour owed his safety, and the acceptance of that important measure by the Senate. M. Desambrois is generally considered to be the ablest administrator in Piedmont.

The municipality of Turin is preparing *fetes* for the 15th of August.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The following *ordre du jour* was issued by General Garibaldi, dated from Lovere, 19th July, 1859:—

Whatever direction political events may take, Italians ought not, under existing circumstances, either to lay

down their arms or feel any discouragement. On the contrary, they ought to enlarge their ranks, and show to Europe that, led by the valiant Victor Emmanuel, they are ready to encounter anew the vicissitudes of war, whatever complexion they may assume.

General Garibaldi has addressed to his soldiers in Central Italy the following proclamation:—

Italians of the Centre.—It is only a few months since we said to the Lombards, "Your brothers of all the provinces have sworn to conquer and to die with us," and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word.

To-morrow we shall say to you what we said then to the Lombards, and the noble cause of our country will find you drawn up on the field of battle, as eager as we were before, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty.

Returned to your homes, forget not, amidst the embraces of those who are dear to you, the gratitude which we owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose brave sons, wounded and mutilated, still suffer on the bed of pain for the cause of Italy.

Above all, forget not that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy as regards our destinies, we must not abandon our sacred motto, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

Lovere, Val-Camonica, July 23, 1859.

There is some talk of sending Garibaldi's brigade into the Legations in order to check the dangerous agitation which is every day increasing there. The gallant General is now at Lovere, obliged to keep his bed by an attack of gout. Both the Cacciatori delle Alpi and degli Appennini are now located in the several villages of Valtelina, Sabbia, and Camonica Valsesia.

THE POPE AND THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

A letter from Rome, of the 23rd inst., states that M. de Meneval, aide-de-camp of the French Emperor, had arrived, bringing a letter from the Emperor insisting on certain reforms, substantially the same as those ineffectually urged by the French ambassador in 1857. The following points are specified:—

1. Admission of laymen into Cabinet or Ministerial offices under the premiership of a cardinal secretary.
2. A State Council, on the model of the French *Conseil d'Etat*.
3. A Council of at least forty members, whose vote shall not be simply *consultatif*, but indispensable for all laws or taxes.
4. The members of this assembly to be elected by the municipal bodies.
5. Centralisation to be abolished, and the remote provinces to be under the *bona fide* control of their respective municipalities.
6. A code to be drawn up similar to that of Lombardy, or the Code Napoléon.
7. Lay tribunals, with a court of appeal sitting at Rome, half composed of lay and half clerical judges.
8. Native army to be raised by conscription.

Copy of these terms is to be laid before the Congress at Zurich.

It is announced from Bologna that the Government of the Romagna has adopted the Code Napoléon. This measure has been received by the population with great enthusiasm.

STATE OF ROME.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Rome, July 26:—

There is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no hesitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak. Speculation has been awakened by the following fact:—About three days since M. de Mayneval, Officer d'Ordonnance of the French Emperor, arrived with autograph letters to the Pope and to the Duc de Gramont, but their contents are still kept secret; in all probability they relate to the new order of things. There are some, however, who pretend to interpret their contents in the following sense:—"That it was the wish of the two Emperors to continue their protection to the Holy See, but, as the other Powers of Europe would not consent that an armed force should remain in the Papal States, France would be compelled to withdraw her troops. The Papal Government would do well, therefore, to make no delay in satisfying the wishes of honest Liberals." No decision has been come to in the Vatican. The Pope alone, supported by two or three Cardinals, expresses a desire as far as possible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the people and of the foreign Powers, but the obstinate courtiers prefer the risk of total ruin to any concession which may weaken that despotism which they represent. Between the Imperial intimation now communicated to the Pope and the obstinacy of the clergy you may well conceive what is the position of honest Liberals in Rome.

The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forlì, and Ferrara. In this last city only one hour was given them; in the other two—twenty-four hours. Inventories of everything in their houses were made and left "per chi di ragione."

A number of gentlemen have presented themselves to the Pope, begging him to form an Urban Guard of select individuals, but their suggestion and offer were rejected.

At Ancona, the Pope's General, Kalbermatten, has issued a threat of severe punishment against everybody who should attempt to persuade the Pope's soldiers to desert their colours.

It is positively certain that Napoleon has desired the Pope in an autograph letter to create a separate and lay government for the Romagna. Perhaps it will all end in a compromise, which will leave matters in the same unsettled state as ever.—*Letter from Turin.*

The Bologna Gazette publishes a declaration which is being signed in the Romagna, to the effect that those provinces have shaken off the Papal yoke never to return under it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia. The document is addressed to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia.

The *Opinione* states that new detachments of volunteers, organised at Bologna, have been sent to reinforce the troops at Rimini, raised by the Legations against the Pope. Four Piedmontese pieces of artillery have also arrived there.

THE DUCHIES.

Chevalier Farini, Governor of Modena, has, by order of King Victor Emmanuel, withdrawn the Sardinian authority, and published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the members of the Municipality. The populace assembled in crowds, and proclaimed the municipality, by acclamation, dictators of the country. Chevalier Farini has accepted a provisional regency, in order to maintain public order, and to reunite the representative assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country. Perfect order and general confidence prevails. Farini has convoked the popular assemblies. All persons competent to read and write, and whose age is not less than twenty-one years, will be entitled to vote. Perfect order prevails.

On the 23rd the headquarters of the staff of the Tuscan division was moved to Modena. The government of that town has passed a decree summoning the National Guard to furnish immediately detachments for the defence of the provinces of the State, and authorising the formation of volunteer corps.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that a committee has been appointed there to examine the archives and collect all the arbitrary acts committed by the last Dukes of Modena, and their offences against the rights of private property and family. The committee is to publish them in Italian and French.

From the Legations and the Duchies notes of war-like preparation continue to reach us. A letter from Bologna talks of 17 complete battalions in the Romagna, and says that, with the Tuscan army, now in Modena, Central Italy can muster 30,000 men where-with to resist the Pope and the Sovereigns who claim to re-occupy their throne in Modena and Tuscany. A despatch from Modena says:—"Volunteers, in great numbers, hasten under the colours. Within a few days the Modenese provinces will have at least 10,000 men under arms, between regular troops and mobilised National Guards."

The Duke of Modena is said to be talking over what few battalions he has at Mantua, and is preparing to force the pass. A letter from Vienna says his Royal Highness will not attempt to cross the Po with his 4,000 or 5,000 men until peace has been concluded, as the armistice would be broken should Austria now allow the Modenese troops to return to the Duchy.

At Parma the latest news is of a public banquet, where 2,000 citizens pledged themselves to resist in every form that human energy can supply the disposal of their territory or their personal allegiance, without their consent, by any foreign congress or cabal whatever.

A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says:—"The Emperor Napoleon, in receiving the Marquis of Pallavicino, the Minister of the Duchy of Parma, treated him with great kindness, and made use of expressions which are of a nature to remove all uneasiness from the mind of her Royal Highness."

ABDICATION OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favour of his son, Archduke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1835. This Prince married a daughter of the King of Saxony, who has left him a widower with one child (a daughter), born on the 10th of January, 1858. The Grand Duke intends, it is said, to reside in Bohemia, where he has great estates.

From a report from the Tuscan Minister of the Interior it appears that the result of the deliberations on the question of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont has been made known from 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence. This result shows 809 affirmative against 15 negative votes, representing the wishes and interests of 1,135,863 inhabitants. The result of the elections of members of a Special Assembly is also favourable to the independence of Tuscany. When the Assembly shall have received the members from the other towns it will give its vote.

A telegram from Florence, dated July 30, says the Sardinian Commissary, Signor Buoncompagni, has left that city. Signor Riccardelli, a partisan for the union of Tuscany with Sardinia, will remain at the head of the Government in Florence.

It is asserted that the Emperor, at the audience granted to the Tuscan ambassador, advised the recall of the Hereditary Prince to Florence, his restoration to be accompanied by the granting of a constitution to the country, guaranteed by France. "The envoys quitted the Emperor, delighted with the gracious reception given them, and convinced of his real and disinterested sympathy for Italy."

AUSTRIA.

The War Department of Vienna has decided that the first army shall be maintained at present on a war footing in Italy. Its effective strength is estimated at nearly 200,000 men. The other corps of the Austrian army are on the march to take their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

The Piedmontese journals have turned their attention at present to a curious article which appeared in the *Verona Gazette*, of the 14th, that is two days after the meeting at Villafranca. As the article is headed "Quartiere Superno," it has all the authority of a "communicated" article. After stating that

the Emperor has concluded peace in order to put a stop to the scourge of war, the writer alludes to the Emperor's complaint that he had been abandoned by his old allies, and remarks as follows:—

The sacrifice of Lombardy is great, no doubt, but we find consolation in the reflection that what is momentarily ceded is not always lost. Influences change, fortune will not always be against us. Sooner or later we shall cross the Mincio in order to reconquer the tombs of the heroes of Somma and Custoza—that land soaked with our blood shall still be ours. God promises it to us from the heavenly regions, through the voice of the white-haired Radetzky. Austria is obliged to make peace; but we must not forget that while she retains the quadrilateral of the fortresses, she may still consider herself, in a military point of view, as the mistress of the whole valley of the Po. She only leaves the Lombards to the intemperance of their political feelings—the end of the drama we shall see presently.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* thus speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria:—

All the provincial councils of the empire are to be convoked simultaneously in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary in the internal government of the State, and especially in the provincial organisation. Contrary to the usual practice, no programme will be given for the proceedings of the councils, but they will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Such a project is worthy of all commendation. As to a change in the financial system, and especially in the mode of keeping the public accounts, there is some hesitation. The financial embarrassments are extreme, and there is a rumour of a radical measure which will soon be laid before the Emperor.

A Vienna letter says:—"It appears to be decided that the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, will be appointed Governor-General of Venetia, and of all the countries washed by the Adriatic. The idea of constituting them into a viceroyalty has been abandoned."

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

In a despatch dated July 23 from Herr Von Schleinitz at Berlin to Herr Von Werthern, the Prussian Minister in Vienna, the former says that the assertion of the Austrian manifesto that the mediating Powers had agreed on conditions more unfavourable to Austria than those proposed by Napoleon is incorrect.

I need hardly call attention to the fact that the despatch of the English Minister for Foreign Affairs (of the 22nd of June to Lord Bloomfield) clearly proves that the English Cabinet took a view of the question then at issue different from that of his Majesty's Government. I further believe that I must regard it as a departure from the relations usually existing during war that one of the belligerent parties should suffer himself to be informed by the other, his adversary, of the dispositions of the neutral Powers. But, if I am rightly informed, Count Rechberg must now at least have the certainty that the project of mediation in seven points, alleged to have been adopted by the neutral Powers, was not an English project, but a French one which was rejected in London. At all events, we received the first news of it several days after the preliminaries of peace had been signed.

The Prussian Government has caused the publication of another series of documents concerning the negotiations during the war. They show that Prussia invariably expressed an opinion that no territorial changes should be sanctioned by Europe, as results of the present war; that they were always ready to raise their voice for Austria being left in possession of Lombardy; and that they would draw the sword at once if the Federal part of the Austrian empire should be invaded.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* also contains the following:—

The journals relying upon diplomatic documents have pretended that the bases of mediation were agreed upon by the neutral powers prior to the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca, and that these bases being especially judged by Austria less favourable than those proposed by France, had determined the Emperor of Austria to accept the latter ones. We are authorised to state that the basis of mediation, of which the project lately published is composed, had not been agreed upon by the neutral Powers, nor even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principle of mediation, which formed the object of negotiations between the neutral Powers, was definitively agreed upon.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The agitation in Germany has taken a course unforeseen by its selfish originators. Reform in home administration, an outcry against bureaucracy, and a call for a true German Parliament to replace the Frankfurt gathering of mere court delegates, such is the upshot of the efforts of Hanover, Munich, and Dresden to make a dynastic use of public feeling. A formidable petition is got up at Nuremberg, calling for the national will to be represented instead of the Hof interests at the Diet, and as this mart of Bavarian commerce is adverse to the Munich Court in its church policy, the symptom is serious.

The Berlin *Volkzeitung* now openly advocates the destruction of the German Confederation, and the formation of a new one under the exclusive presidency of Prussia, and calls upon the Prince Regent, if necessary, to employ force of arms for the accomplishment of this object.

The *Augsburg Gazette* resolutely places itself at the head of the reform movement. The following is the project of a federal constitution which the Bavarian paper offers to the German patriots, and which, it says, even forms the object of negotiations between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin:—1. The

federal diet is to be replaced by a federal government. 2. At the head of the federal government are to be, supreme chief No. 1, the Emperor of Austria, and supreme chief No. 2 (*sic*), the Regent of Prussia. 3. There is to be an upper chamber, composed of the princes of the empire; and a chamber of representatives of the German people.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The following is an extract from a Paris letter:—

The great preoccupation of the moment is the announcement of the withdrawal of Prince Napoleon from any participation in public business. The peace, which is taken by Sardinian interests to be at variance with the progress of that liberty which was the ostensible motive of Victor Emmanuel's eagerness to rush into the war, after having been approved by Prince Napoleon so long as he remained in Italy, has become the motive of coolness and division in the Imperial family ever since his arrival in Paris. The influence of the Palais Royal is felt to such a degree that it is said by persons in the Prince's own immediate circle that as soon as he has executed the commission, which was found for him the moment he returned, he intends to resign all his functions and set out for a prolonged tour in the United States! Some say that the approaching visit to Turin, which the Prince's Clotilda is to make in the autumn, has been arranged entirely with the view of coinciding with the voyage to America projected by the Prince. Nothing has gone smoothly at the Palais Royal ever since the marriage-bell, it would appear.

Another letter from Paris says:—

Princess Clotilda, though a mere girl, is just now exercising a very marked influence on the destiny of her native country. A kingdom of North Italy, on a large and independent basis, for Victor Emmanuel and the house of Savoy, was the stipulation of her marriage contract, and she talks of returning to her father if the bargain is evaded. Old Jerome Napoleon backs his daughter-in-law.

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

Advices from Berne state that the Federal Assembly had adopted a law against the enrolment of Swiss in foreign service. The law forbids the entry as a special corps into the military service of foreign States under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and one to five years' loss of civil rights. *Enroleurs* and all persons co-operating with them will be punished by imprisonment of two months to three years' duration, a fine not exceeding 1,000 francs, and five to ten years' loss of civil rights. The close of the session then took place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A gentleman who has just arrived, says a *Marseilles* letter, states that he saw the people in Nice drag the bust of the Emperor through the kennels of the town.

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"To judge from certain facts, a more intimate alliance between Prussia and Russia is being prepared. We are assured, indeed, that Russia has promised military succour to Prussia in case she should be menaced or attacked in consequence of recent events."

The *Trieste Gazette* announces that General Urban, commander of Verona, has been placed on the retired list, and has been succeeded by General Baron Wernhardt.

The Duke of Chartres, accompanied by two aides-de-camp, has arrived in England from Italy, where he has been serving in the Sardinian army.

Chevalier Peruzzi and the Marquis of Lajatico, delegates for Florence, have arrived in Paris, and have been received by Count Walewski.

One thousand five hundred men belonging to various regiments of the army of Italy landed at Toulon on Saturday afternoon last. An immense crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of the Naval Arsenal to see the soldiers pass; they were received with enthusiastic cheers of "Vive l'Armée d'Italie." The bands of all the ships of war in the harbour preceded the soldiers, playing national airs.

The grand entry of the troops of the army of Italy into Paris will take place on Sunday, the 14th. They are all to file off before the Emperor on the Place Vendôme.

Foreign and Colonial.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 27th ult. state that an English squadron composed of twelve ships arrived there on that day.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has left for Rodosto and Salonica. In consequence of the conclusion of peace between France and Austria the calling in of the Redifs has been suspended. A Turkish legation or consulate general is shortly to be established at Rome.

Advices from Alexandria describe great preparations for the approaching visit of the Sultan, and add that the Viceroy is disbanding part of his army, for the sake of economy. M. de Lesseps was about to take his departure for France.

AMERICA.

The *Washington Star* denies the report that sixty or seventy cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*. It adds, however, that the parties in the South, interested in the revival of the trade, are doing their best to embarrass the action of the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts.

A report has been circulated from New York of the floating of the steamer *Paramatta*, lately stranded

on the Anegada Reef. This statement, it is feared, is without foundation, no intelligence to that effect having been received at the Royal Mail Company's Office.

It is stated in a private letter from the Kansas gold mines that from three to five thousand claims are being profitably worked, employing about ten thousand men, and that from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of gold is obtained daily.

The wreck of the Collins' line of steamers, a line which once threatened to eclipse our own celebrated Cunard line, has, according to the advices of the last American mail, just been disposed of in New York. Three vessels alone remained, but these three were still in excellent order, and one of them, the *Adriatic*, is the largest steamer, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, afloat. The whole sold for less than 200,000*l*.

We have late news from Mexico. General Marquesa had robbed the conducta from Guanajuato to San Blas of 6,000 dollars. A conspiracy has been discovered to place Marquesa in power, but he had declared in favour of Santa Anna. Miramon had made a complete change in his Cabinet on account of a change in his policy, viz., giving liberty to the press, an amnesty for political offences, and a partial confiscation of the Church property. The Church party had declared for Marquesa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have advices from British Columbia by the last New York steamer. It is stated that Fraser River has risen twelve feet in four days, doing great damage along its banks. Fort Yale and all the houses on the beach were overflowed, and several had been swept away. Mining operations had been entirely suspended. Crowds of emigrants thither were returning to California. Coal has been discovered near Queensborough. Governor Douglas and Colonel Moody have made a trip to the north entrance of Fraser River, and found fine tracts of land. The steamer *Forwood* brought down 75,000 dollars in gold. The Columbia River was forty-five feet above low-water mark between the Cascades and the Dalles, and the whole country was submerged. From the Cascades to Vancouver not twenty acres were above water.

Other advices announce the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Queensborough, the new capital. Should it prove workable, and of satisfactory quality for steam purposes, this event must have a powerful influence in stimulating the prospects of trade with China and Japan by the Pacific route.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The Avon has arrived with news from Rio de Janeiro to the 9th inst. :—War has been declared between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres, but hostilities have not yet commenced. A project of the Brazilian Government for the conversion of bank notes into gold passed the Chamber of Deputies in a single debate by a majority of eleven votes, the Government having made the measure a Cabinet question.

THE CAPE.

The alarm and uneasiness with regard to native proceedings had to a great extent subsided. The frontier, as well as British Kaffraria, and the states beyond it, were generally tranquil. There was no immediate apprehension respecting the safety of the Kuruman mission-station, for the authorities of the Transvaal Republic had stayed their threatened hostile movements in that direction.

The subjects of federation and separation were agitated in the eastern districts of the colony.

Public works were progressing. The expenditure for constructing and maintaining colonial roads alone was estimated at about 70,000*l*. this year.

The railway from Cape Town to Wellington is in progress, and will, according to contract, be opened for traffic within two years and a half from this date. A sum of money had been voted by the Assembly for the survey of another line between Port Elizabeth to Graham's Town. Another was under consideration from Port Elizabeth to Graaff-Reinet. It was also proposed to survey a line in continuation from Wellington terminus to Worcester, which would open up a traffic from the interior of the colony.

INDIA.

We have advices this week by two mails. The following has been received at the India House:—

All is quiet throughout Oude.

Up to the 4th of June 1,351 forts have been demolished, and 70 are under demolition; 658 cannon and 1,333,837 arms of all sorts have been collected.

The Lucknow Begum and Mumroo Khan have made overtures of surrender.

Similar missives have been received in Central India from Ferozeshah and the Rich (?)

There is nothing of importance to communicate from any other quarter.

The *Times* has a letter from its Calcutta correspondent, dated June 18, in which we read:—

The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdrawn under cover for the rains. A line of posts occupied by the police is protected by a second line of Sikhs, and supported by her Majesty's 20th and a battery of Royal Artillery, at the corner of Goruckpore and Oude. The rebels, still 6,000 strong, are in terrible distress. A light force which recently penetrated into the hills found the road strewn with the dead and dying, women imploring mercy, and bearded men still scowling with the old hatred of the Kaffir. Almost all their animals are dead, and their plunder is wasting away under the necessity of paying for all food they take from the Nepaulese. The Nana, the Begum, and Bala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining, and they are deserted day by day by

parties of their followers. Unless Jung Bahadoor gives them an asylum they must be caught in time.

An order has been issued reducing all native armed corps of the line, the Loodianah and Ferozepore regiments, the Sirmoor, Kumaon, and Nusseree battalions, the Kumaon levy, and the Ghorka regiment to ten companies of seventy men each. The levies are reduced to 600 men, and the irregular cavalry to 420 men per corps. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay and Madras.

SERIOUS MUTINY OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The following has been received from the office of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company:—

ADEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, July 17.

The *Emeu*, with the Bombay mails of the 5th, has just arrived.

The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is on the increase.

At Berhampore they are in open mutiny, have entrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers.

The Madras Fusileers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

A general order has been published, to the effect that every non-commissioned officer and soldier of the three Presidencies, who enlisted for the East India Company's forces, shall, if he desires it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provision of the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 38. The 5th European Regiment, at Berhampore, are for the present excluded from the operation of this order. Central India is quiet.

The campaign in Nepal has been closed.

The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontier.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Gazette of the Senate* publishes a treaty concluded between Russia and China, and ratified by the two Emperors. The treaty contains twelve articles, and is signed at Tien-tsin. China grants to Russia leave to send ambassadors to Peking, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorises a monthly mail service between Kiachta and Peking.

Advices from the Baltic state that about a dozen Russian frigates and line-of-battle ships were sailing down in the gulf in the direction of Revel, where it is believed that the Czar is congregating a number of his war ships, probably because at Revel they will not be icebound for a month or so after Cronstadt is unapproachable.

COCHIN CHINA.

Intelligence from Cochin China received via Manila, tells of loss sustained by the allied forces, and great sickness prevailing. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and meanwhile is content to hold his position.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent ridicules the idea of the Emperor visiting England.

Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, is said to be suffering severely from gout, which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde are in constant attendance on their father.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Alma*, which recently went on shore in the Red Sea, has been altogether lost, having parted "amidships." She registered 2,160 tons, with engines of 450 horse power, and was worth about 70,000*l*. The cargo consisted almost entirely of silk, of which 1,400 bales, worth about 120,000*l*. have been lost.

BIBLE EDUCATION FOR INDIA.

A deputation comprising upwards of seventy noblemen and gentlemen waited on Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood at Cambridge-house on Saturday, July 30.

The deputation included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Euston, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Midleton, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Radstock, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir A. Agnew, Bart., M.P., Sir R. Gore Booth, M.P., Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Mr. J. Hoare, M.P., Mr. A. Lefroy, M.P., Mr. A. Mills, M.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Admiral V. Harcourt, Colonel H. Edwards, C.B., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. James Farish, the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, Baptist Missionary Society, Colonial Church and School Society, Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, Christian Young Men's Association, and a large body of clergy and laity.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY introduced the deputation, and explained the strong feeling which existed throughout the country on this subject, and read the following statement as conveying the precise object for which the deputation plead, viz.:—"To request a removal of the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of education in the Government schools in India, so that none who may be so disposed be interdicted from the hearing or the reading of the Bible in school hours, provided always that such safeguards be adopted against undue interference with the religions of the natives as may appear just and proper to the

chief local authorities in the several governments of India.

Sir CHARLES WOOD explained that he and her Majesty's Government felt as anxious as the deputation that the natives of India should embrace the Christian religion. They desired this on the ground that every additional convert to Christianity was an additional strength to the British Government of India; that notwithstanding the high authority of Sir J. Lawrence, there were others of high authority who took a different view of the subject; that many, even zealous for the promotion of missions, thought that a Bible class in Government schools might create a prejudice against Christianity, and so impede instead of promoting its progress; that it was a question which could not be definitively settled without communication with the authorities abroad as well as at home.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his conviction that not only her Majesty's Government, but all Christian men, must unite in desiring the advancement of Christianity in India, even as a matter of policy; that the deputation must not, therefore, regard the hesitation of Government as arising from any disregard of the importance of the question, but only on account of the difficulties with which it was surrounded in the apprehension of many Indian authorities.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH pressed upon her Majesty's Government the importance of this question being settled without such agitation as might create the very evils in India which all parties deprecate. He felt persuaded that if the moderate request of the deputation were now refused the demand from the country would rise, and might create new difficulties.

Mr. KINNAIRD urged the same considerations. Sir C. WOOD afterwards explained the nature of the interdict as far as his despatch of 1854 was concerned—namely, that it did not forbid the formation of a voluntary Bible class in any Government schools by the Government teachers, either before or after the school hours, nor did it forbid the reading of the Bible itself in school hours as an historical book, without teaching the doctrines of the Christian religion. The latter point had been so explained in 1848 by Mr. Cameron, the head of the Educational Department in Calcutta.

Several members of the deputation expressed themselves thankful to receive this interpretation of the rule of Government in respect of voluntary Bible classes, and their hope that it conceded in part the principle for which the deputation contended.

BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM IN THE WEST INDIES.

A public meeting was convened on Monday, at one o'clock, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. The Right Hon. Lord Brougham in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The noble CHAIRMAN delivered an eloquent address on a subject which is so peculiarly his own, and in the course of which he congratulated the meeting that they had lived to see the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing of that great measure for the emancipation of their negro brethren, and expressed his regret that the example of England had not been followed by other countries.

Governor HINCKS, of Barbadoes, moved:—That on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies this meeting joyfully records its satisfaction in the retrospect of that great act of national justice and sound policy, and emphatically affirms that the emancipated population of those Colonies have triumphantly vindicated their right to freedom, and the justice of the Act of Emancipation, by the signal progress they have since made morally, religiously, and politically; and this meeting is of opinion that the great event now commemorated, and its results, should animate the hopes and encourage the efforts of the friends of freedom throughout the world, who are invited to mingle their congratulations with ours, that from the list of human inconsistencies and crimes has been obliterated for ever that of British colonial slavery.

The good results of emancipation on the social condition of the people, it was not denied by any one in the West Indies, had been very great. In Barbadoes the progress was especially marked. He knew of no people anywhere, of the labouring class, who had done so much as the people of Barbadoes had done for the education of their children, and the results were seen to be of the most gratifying character in the social habits and mental acquirements of the people. The Governor quoted a number of statistics to prove this, and then proceeded to remark upon the vicious tenure of land, which was the real cause of much of the want of material prosperity complained of. It was only a monthly tenure, and the tenant was frequently compelled to leave his growing crops, and take for them the valuation of the proprietor; and if he gave notice to leave he sacrificed his crops altogether. (Hear, hear.) If he were the proprietor of a sugar estate, the first thing he would do would be to set apart the third of that land, of which he would give them as good a tenure as he had himself, if they desired to settle upon it. He would encourage them to grow canes upon the estate. That common-sense view of the case had not been taken. Their plan should be to induce the people on their own account to attend to the cultivation of sugar. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON then delivered an eloquent speech, in which he regarded the results of emancipation from a moral and religious point of view. The Rev. W. G. Barrett, of British Guiana, next gave further testimony of this part of the question. The Hon. Amasa Walker and Mr. W. Wilks spoke of the prospects of the anti-slavery cause in the United

States, the former as a member of the Republican party, and the latter on behalf of the Radical Abolitionists. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and were, in fact, worthy of the great event which they commemorated.

Mr. STEPHEN BOURNE, of Jamaica, proposed, and the Rev. W. H. BANNER seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who have recently passed the examinations for the degrees of Doctor of Laws, Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Laws, respectively; with a list of honours obtained at the LL.B. examination:—

DOCTOR OF LAWS.		
Commings, Andrew	...	Queen's College, Cork.
MASTER OF ARTS.		
BRANCH I.—CLASSICS.		
Smith, Edwin	...	Manchester New Col.
Slater, Daniel	...	Western College, Plymouth.
BRANCH II.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.		
Nesbitt, Henry Arthur	...	University College.
Adler, Marcus Nathan	...	University College.
West, Walter	...	King's College.
Behrend, Samuel Heese	...	University College.
BRANCH III.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.		
Rotton, John Francis	...	New College.
Davies, James Dickerson	...	New College.
Mays, Thomas Wm.	Equal	Hackney Theological Seminary.
Mead, Silas	...	Regent's Park Col.
Green, Rev. Thos.	...	Spring Hill College.
M'All, S. Wardlaw	Equal	University College.
Dick, Arch. Hastie	...	Huddersfield College.
BACHELOR OF LAWS.		
First Division.		
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
Greene, John B. (M.B. Dublin)	...	Trinity Col., Dublin.
Johnstone, Robert (B.A. Edin.)	...	University of Edinb.
Rouse, George Henry	...	Regent's Park Col.
Sturges, Decimus	...	King's College.
Thomson, Andrew	...	University College.
Warren, John	...	University College.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe	...	University College.
Second Division.		
Hague, Samuel	...	Owen's College.
Pankhurst, Richard Marsden	...	Owen's College.
Shoard, John	...	King's College.
EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.		
THE PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.		
Winterbotham, H. S. P. (University Law Scholarship)	...	University College.
Rouse, George Henry	...	Regent's Park Col.
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
Shoard, John	...	King's College.
Pankhurst, Richard Marsden	...	Owen's College.
Sturges, Decimus	...	King's College.
Greene, John Baker (M.B. Dublin)	...	Trinity Col., Dublin.
CONVEYANCING.		
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe	...	University College.
LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.		
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
Thomson, Andrew	...	University College.
Winterbotham, Henry Selfe	...	University College.
LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.		
Shoard, John	...	King's College.
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
ROMAN LAW.		
Charles, Ebenezer	...	University College.
Winterbotham, H. Selfe	Equal	University College.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty and Royal Family embarked on board the Fairy screw yacht, commander the Prince Leiningen, at half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, and passed through and round the fleet at Spithead, returning to Osborne at seven p.m. On the same day Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, accompanied by Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg, were present at the launch of the frigate Bacchante, at Portsmouth. Prince Alfred dined in the evening with the officers of the royal yacht. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres visited the Queen. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg dined with her Majesty. Sir James Clark and Dr. Baly have arrived at Osborne. The Duke of Newcastle and Viscount Palmerston have made a short visit and returned to town. It is stated that no time is fixed for her Majesty's departure from the Isle of Wight.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Bruce, Captain Keppel, and the Rev. Mr. Tarver, was present at the annual examination of the Edinburgh Academy on Wednesday. The Prince was greeted with hearty cheering by the boys.

The air of the Isle of Wight has been found so beneficial to the Duchess of Kent that her Royal Highness has determined to remain. Norris Castle has, in consequence been taken as a residence, and the Duchess, with her own household, will take possession on the 15th or 17th of August.—*Court Journal*.

The Grand Duke Constantine is expected to arrive in this country in August, and take up his residence at Ryde.

The Ambassador of France arrived at Albert-gate House on Friday from Paris.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family have left Chesham-place for Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-park,

to pass the remainder of the season in retirement, owing to the death of her ladyship's father, the Earl of Minto.

Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., T. Bazley, Esq., M.P., J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P., have already signified their intention to be present at the *soirée* to Mr. Cobden, at Rochdale, on the 17th of next month. The *soirée* will be held in a tent, which will be erected by Mr. Hibbert, of Manchester, in Castlemere-field, at the rear of the Baptist chapel, Drake-street. It is at present intended to alternate speeches with music.

Mr. Labouchere, Colonial Secretary under Lord Palmerston's last administration, has been called to the House of Peers, and has issued a retiring address to his constituents at Taunton.

We (*Morning Herald*) have reason to believe that Mr. Dallas has recently placed in the hands of Lord John Russell a despatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States Government have declined to abandon privateering, and thus to accept the declaration respecting this portion of maritime law agreed upon at the Congress at Paris in 1856.

On Thursday, a deputation of gentlemen representing the Association for the Abolition or Reduction of the Duty on Fire Insurances, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of obtaining a partial repeal of the Government duty on fire insurance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having ascertained that the object of the deputation was not the abolition, but the reduction of the duty to the amount of 1s., when the premium did not exceed 5s. per cent., said that he would make a thorough investigation of the matter, and the deputation withdrew.

The *Gazette* announces that the bounties to seamen entering the Royal Navy are reduced to 8s. and 4s. for able seamen and ordinary seamen respectively; and the system of bounties which would have expired on July 31st was extended to September 30th.

A deputation waited on Mr. Henry Fitzroy, at the Office of Works, on Wednesday, to bring under his notice the foul condition of the Serpentine, and to recommend the application to that piece of water of the process so successful in St. James's-park. Mr. Lilwall was the spokesman. Three eminent medical men testified to the noxious state of the water. Mr. Fitzroy was in favour of the plan proposed; but at present he could only promise to take measures in mitigation of the evil.

The *Scotman* understands that the Duke of Buccleuch is to be nominated against Lord Brougham for the honorary office of Chancellor of the Edinburgh University created by the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1858, and the election to which takes place early in October. The appointment is in the hands of the University Council, which forms a constituency of several hundred members, graduates of the University.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is said to be much improved in health.

The author of "Tom Brown's School-days" (Thomas Hughes, Esq.), has sustained a sad bereavement in the death by drowning of his eldest son—a fine little fellow of nine—while bathing in the Thames, at Sunbury, last Saturday.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE PHOENIX CLUB CONSPIRATORS tried at Cork pleaded guilty, and as no punishment was pressed for, they were discharged on the same easy terms as those at Tralee. So ends this formidable conspiracy! In opening the commission for King's County, Ireland, Lord Chief Justice Levey alluded to the vast number of crimes of violence prevailing, and expressed his astonishment that, where the offenders were generally so notorious, the police could not track them out, and bring them to justice.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BURGLARY was tried at Maidstone on Saturday. A man named Weir, who had been a warder in Chatham convict prison, was convicted of having taken part in a number of daring burglaries which had been perpetrated in that locality during the last few months. The singular part of the case was the excellent character which the prisoner had enjoyed as a soldier, and which procured for him the post of warden in the prison. At the time of his arrest he was on his way to Landport, where, owing to his good conduct, he had been appointed barrack serjeant. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE VOTING PAPER SYSTEM IN OPERATION.—An inquiry took place at the Leeds Workhouse, on Tuesday, before Mr. Manwaring, Poor-law Inspector, into the forgeries committed in favour of the Conservative candidates at the last election of Guardians for the Kirkgate Ward, and the evidence showed that, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted at the assizes last year upon three of the more active active Tory runners, there is still in the service of the Conservative party of Leeds a class of men who set the law unblushingly at defiance, and treat the offences of forgery and conspiracy as amongst the most venial in the calendar. According to the witnesses examined by the Inspector, it appears that from twenty to thirty voting papers were deliberately filled up with forged signatures in favour of Messrs. Stables and Wray, the Conservative candidates at the last election for the Kirkgate Ward, and that six of these papers were duly recorded by the Returning-officer before their forgery was detected. This gave Mr. Stables a majority of two over Mr. Barker, one of the Liberal candidates, and upon the majority thus obtained Mr. Stables afterwards took his seat. The evidence clearly proved that these forgeries were committed whilst the papers were in the possession of Charles Lord, the collector appointed by the late Board of Guardians, the majority of whom were Conservatives, and that Lord was in collusion with a man named Martin Carr, who was engaged during the election by the Conservative party.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Miscellaneous News.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WAKEFIELD.—The Liberals have already brought out Mr. Childers, the late High-Sheriff. It is understood that Mr. James Stuart Wortley, late Recorder for the city of London, is in the field in the Conservative interest.

A MURDERER RESPITED.—A respite was forwarded on Saturday night from the Secretary of State to stay the execution of Henry Benjamin Haynes, who was convicted at the late Winchester Assizes for the murder of a woman at Aldershot. — *Observer.*

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.—At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday a report was presented from Professor Miller, stating that the liming process was going on very satisfactorily, and that the Thames was less offensive than in the former week.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—About ten o'clock on Monday night James Linley, saw-grinder, was shot while sitting at the Crown Inn, Scotland-street. The ball entered his left temple, and lodged behind the eye. He is expected to die. Linley has previously been shot at, and attempts have been made to blow up his house, and he has now no doubt been shot for refusing to join the Saw-grinders Union.

ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE ARCHERY FETE.—An accident of a peculiarly distressing description occurred at the archery meeting on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. It was known that Mrs. Chetwynd, the lady champion of England, intended to be present at the fête, and about one o'clock she went to the Palace, and across the grounds marked out for the competitors, when, in descending one of the slopes, she missed her footing, and fell heavily on her side, thereby breaking her leg in three places.

YELLOW FEVER IN A SHIP OF WAR.—We regret to learn that the yellow fever on board the Trident has committed awful ravages. The ship reached Ascension with great difficulty on the 27th ult., having lost during the passage three engineer officers, the gunner, and twenty men. Had the Trident been another day at sea the probability is there would have been no one able to work the engine. The ship has been thoroughly cleared and the officers and crew sent on shore at Ascension, where they are under canvas. — *United Service Gazette.*

STRIKE OF THE LONDON GAS WORKMEN.—The metropolitan public have had a narrow escape from having their gas cut off during the past week. A great combination has taken place among the stokers and firemen with a view to an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. As their demands were not complied with, they suddenly "struck," and as the strike extended to nearly all the metropolitan gas companies there was, at one time, great danger of London being immersed in total darkness. Happily, however, the companies displayed an activity equal to the emergency, and the danger was met by bringing up large numbers of men from the provinces, and also by the employment of a number of German sugar-bakers, who, as men accustomed to intense heat, could be made available.

TRIAL AND IMPRISONMENT OF MR. JOSEPH BARKER, IN AMERICA.—On Monday last, Mr. Joseph Barker, the well-known Infidel orator, was arrested at Virginia, for having some time back incited the people to rebel against chattel slavery, in his tour through the United States, and having spoken in strong terms against the American revivals and the Christian slaveholding churches. For several months the spies belonging to the slaveholders have been on the watch for Mr. Barker, expecting that he would unthinkingly walk unmolested through the slave states, but his manly courage has been overtaken, and is doomed to suffer in a dark dungeon for ten solitary months, if even he should bear the inhuman tortures of this kind of prison life. Mr. Barker, with all his opposition to Christianity, goes to prison in a virtuous and god-like cause. — *Cincinnati Herald, May, 1859.*

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A shocking event occurred on Saturday week at Llan-nent farm, near Monmouth. Two persons in the employ of Mr. Evans, the occupier, were engaged in mowing turnips, when a thunderstorm came on, and they both retired for shelter beneath a hayrick which was in the field. They had not remained in this position many minutes before they were struck by the electric fluid, causing their death instantaneously. Their bodies were dreadfully burnt, one so much so that the deceased could scarcely be recognised. The names of the unfortunate men were James Jones and John Cook. A wooden bottle containing drink, which one of the men had with him, was burnt to a cinder, and the wheat rick under which they were standing, and which contained about 200 bushels of wheat, was set on fire and entirely consumed. In other parts of Monmouthshire serious damage has also been caused by lightning. Several farmers have sustained severe losses through their sheep and cattle being killed.

THREATENED STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE. The operatives of the building trades desire to make the working day only nine hours long. They have carried on an agitation to effect this for some time. The employers have resisted the proposed alterations, and last week a final memorial from the workmen was presented to the principal building firms, requesting a positive answer by the 22nd July, as to

whether they would concede the points in dispute—viz., nine hours work per day instead of ten, at the same rate of wages. The employers having refused, the workmen have decided on striking, and as a commencement the men in the employ of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, to the number of 470, left their employment. They ask for aid from their fellows, and request that none will supplant them. The master builders have determined to meet the system of periodic strikes by which they are threatened, by closing their establishments after the 6th of August until the men yield. But considering that many men are not connected with the society, a committee is to determine how they can admit the men willing to work independently of the society's interference.

ARMSTRONG'S LONG RANGE.—A few days ago we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the artillery practising-ground, we were asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on one of them spies a flight of geese far out to sea. "There, they light on yon sandbank." Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun, gray and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breach—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight—and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose-hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory, or, if fired from Richmond-park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row. Here is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian engineers who have just come to London to study our new artillery and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank. — *Athenæum.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Last week the weather in the United Kingdom was, on the whole, very favourable for promoting harvest work, which has been vigorously promoted, wherever the corn plants had arrived at maturity. Last week was very stormy and wet, with plenty of thunder and lightning. This week the sky was mostly overcast, and threatening rain, but little rain fell. The wind blew principally from the S.W., with the atmospheric temperature at full summer heat. In the South of England, reaping is general. In the north, the corn plants have not yet fully attained the proper degree of ripeness fit for cutting, but are fast approaching it. There is a great scarcity of reapers, and were it not for the assistance rendered by reaping machines, harvest work would in many places be at a complete standstill. As the harvest proceeds, the impressions respecting the character of the wheat crop are confirmed—that the quantity will be below last year's yield, with qualities and quantity varying. The barley and oat crops have very much improved in appearance since the rains of last week, still, it is feared that in many places the moisture came too late to repair the injury done by the protracted drought, and that the produce this year will fall short of an average season. Beans and peas, also, have profited by the wet weather last week. The produce of these articles is not expected to reach, in the aggregate, an average year's yield. The turnip crop, and other root crops, too, have been much benefited by the recent rains, including potatoes. There are no worse accounts of this esculent than what has already been reported. In Ireland, the potato crop appears to progress satisfactorily—no disease has appeared yet.

THE PICKPOCKET AND THE PHILANTHROPIST.—Under this head the *Glasgow Commonwealth* states that Mr. Logan, of that city, a short time ago, when passing along the principal thoroughfare, which was very crowded at the time, was robbed of his gold watch, which was all the more valuable as it had been the gift of a few kind friends, and contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. William Logan, city missionary, as a token of respect for his unwearied exertions in the cause of religion and morality. Glasgow, 1st May, 1845." "After our detectives had tried their skill, and failed, one of our city ministers, who heard of the robbery, set to work, and, if he did not succeed in finding the original watch, he hit upon something which was better still. Happening to be in England a few days ago, and knowing that our friend had laboured most assiduously in Bradford and Rochdale, and was still highly esteemed in these places, he proceeded thither, and on mentioning the case to a few gentlemen who had highly appreciated Mr. Logan's labours, he was soon put in possession of the means wherewith to purchase a most handsome gold watch and appendages. The brief list was graced by the names of the Mayor of Bradford, the Mayor of Rochdale, John Bright, M.P., Titus Salt, M.P., R. Milligan, ex-M.P., W. E. Forster, Esq., John Priestman, Esq., Jacob Bright, Esq., and others well known for the interest they take in social progress. The clergyman, on returning to Glasgow, threw himself, of course, in the way of Mr. Logan, who was as yet utterly ignorant of these proceedings, and somewhat tauntingly asked him if he had yet got his watch. "No, and I never will," was the curt reply. The time was now come to let out the secret. "Then I have succeeded better than the detectives," said the minister, as he drew from his pocket the highly-cherished treasure, and, to the great surprise of Mr. Logan, placed it in his hand. But he could scarcely believe the watch was intended for him till he opened it, and read the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Wm. Logan by the Rev. Alex. Wallace, in the name of a few friends who highly appreciate his numerous labours for the good of his fellow-men. Glasgow, July, 1859."

Literature.

History of the Old Covenant. From the German of J. H. KURTZ, D.D., Professor of Theology at Dorpat. Vol. I. Translated, annotated, and prefaced by a Condensed Abstract of Kurtz's "Bible and Astronomy;" by the Rev. A. EDERSHEIM, Ph.D.—Vol. II., translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A., Nottingham. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

WE take Dr. Edersheim to be very good authority for the character of this laborious and learned work. He tells us that "a repeated perusal of its contents has convinced him that it is one of the best contributions towards the explanation of the Old Testament with which Germany has enriched our common theological literature: comprehensive and trustworthy in its information, exhaustive in point of research and learning, fresh and vigorous in thought and style, throughout marked by sobriety and good sense; above all, thoroughly evangelical in its tone, it may safely be recommended as a textbook to the student." With this opinion, after some weeks' use of the book, we in the main agree. We scarcely find as much "fresh light" as Dr. Edersheim led us to expect; but we find very much more of sound and thorough thinking, and a much more practical turn of mind, than are common among the most eminent of German scholars; and we are delighted to receive such ripe and rich fruit of the revival of "believing investigation" of the Word of God in Germany. It not only is, on the whole, the best of aids known to us for the critical study of the Old Testament, but is also strong in the development of the moral and religious truths of the ancient Scriptures, and very suggestive of a treatment of them that may make their exposition in the pulpit vastly more interesting, profound, and instructive, than it is usually found to be in the hands of ordinary preachers. In fact, it is eminently a preacher's book, and cannot fail to be highly serviceable, wherever it goes amongst ministers, to a wise and evangelical use of the Old Testament in public instruction. We do not forget good and valuable English books, that take up the subject in various forms: but, besides its peculiar critical merits, Dr. Kurtz's work has a plan which unites something of the history, the commentary, and the special treatise, in a whole, more complete, thorough, and convenient for use, than any single English work, or any several works, would be found to furnish. Yet we could quarrel with him,—for ignorance, or the undeserved neglect, of eminent English works, directly belonging, or having important relation, to his subject: and Dr. Edersheim, in the annotations by which he has supplemented the author's treatment of the existing literature, has not fully met the necessities of the case. It is always so with Germans as to English books. Mr. Martin has not attempted notes to his author; but we think his translation has an ease and dignity in which Dr. Edersheim's Scotch-English is often "awanting." Both, however, ought to have our hearty gratitude for what they have done.

Of the idea and plan of the book we can give our readers a brief account, nearly in the author's own words. As God in Christ is the central point of the history and development of mankind, all previous history is to be regarded as merely meant to prepare for "the fulness of time," which commences with and rests on this Greatest Event. In that preparatory stage, history took a twofold direction:—in the first, man's powers and faculties, left to follow their own bent, produce the various forms of pre-Christian Heathenism;—in the second, the Divine interposition and influence gives birth to a new development, of which the final form is pre-Christian Judaism:—and these two series of developments, differing in purpose and aim, as they differed also in the means, run side by side till they meet in Christianity, when the peculiar results of each are made to serve the establishment and spread of the new Kingdom. The separation of these two movements, and the point of their distinctive development, dates from the selection of the one nation of the Jews:—thence, onwards, every revelation of God clusters around that nation, until the climax and final aim of all revelation, namely, the incarnation of God, is reached in its midst, and salvation issues, not to that nation only, but to all nations. The basis of this history is a covenant into which God entered; and the boundary lines of the history of this Covenant (called the Old in contradistinction to the New and Universal Covenant,) are God's choice of Abraham on the one hand, and the appearance of Christ on the other. This work, therefore, aims at presenting the various stages of development which that covenant called forth during the period between these two points;—it exhibits these stages in their succession; it points out their origin, tendencies, effects, counter effects, and it shows

their organic connexion with each other and with the grand aim which each of them serves. And, it is important to add, further, "it indicates all along its course what particular import attaches, and what effects are really due, to each of the two great factors on whose co-operation the covenant depends—the Divine and human agency,—and what relation they occupy to each other." But, that great historical fact which is the commencement of a new era in history, has its germ and root in a former period: and this review and exposition, therefore, goes back beyond the Abrahamic Covenant, and considers that fact in its organic connexion with all the past of human history, viewing it both as a historical necessity and as an act of Divine sovereignty.

The Prefatory History is treated of in some hundred pages, and contains most of those discussions and opinions on which scholars and common-sense readers are likely to differ from the writer. Some of his conclusions seem to us wholly unsupported; and of others it can only be said that they are as unsatisfactory as the theories that he rejects and attempts to crush. It is debateable ground: but that the author believes the *tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, and the *tree of life*, to have been different from all other trees, and to have had physical properties that could mysteriously give moral knowledge and immortal life,—or, that he believes the *sons of God* who formed connexions with the *daughters of men* to have been really *angels* who begat children on beautiful women,—or, that the Noachic deluge was strictly universal,—(as well as some other things that are susceptible of a different interpretation), really matters very little to the true usefulness of a book that holds fast the great principle—equally important to Biblical science and to practical piety—that the Bible is an exclusively religious book.

The History of the Old Covenant, in the proper sense, is brought down by these volumes, through the Family (from Abraham to the death of Joseph), to the Nation, as its constitutions were founded in the time of Moses. Much interesting, thoroughly thought-out, and clearly argued matter will be found on the most important points of this portion of the history—ranging from the "Angel-Jehovah" of patriarchal revelations, to the Hyksos, and the influence of Egypt on Moses: but matter more valuable by far will be found in the author's development of the plan and operation of God, and moral representation of characters and events, in the several periods thus far treated of.

Dr. Edersheim has prefixed, as a needful introduction, and as giving completeness to the work, a condensed abstract of Kurtz's "Bible and Astronomy and Geology;" which he considers to be "the only sufficient and satisfactory solution" of the scientific difficulties connected with the Mosaic account of Creation. We wish we could say as much for ourselves:—but we think the solution quite as full of both scientific and Biblical difficulties as any that has been proposed with reference to the six days and the geological phenomena. Kurtz gives us nothing new:—indeed he does little more than extend Dr. Pye Smith's theory of a comparatively recent rearrangement, in six natural days, of a small portion of the earth's surface, at a date subsequent to the last of the changes of which we have geological record: and affirms of the whole earth what Dr. Pye Smith affirms of a part. Of course Dr. Pye Smith is unknown to Dr. Kurtz. Its being arbitrarily asserted, for the sake of avoiding the seeming contradiction, that the Bible does not treat of the ages known to geology, and that geology does not treat of the last creation, which was designed for man, is a very ready way of making out that "there is no disagreement between the Bible and geology." But it will not satisfy men of science; though it may pass with the mere theologian. All that Kurtz has done by his self-styled "many and weighty arguments" is, as he candidly acknowledges, to maintain that the Biblical and Geological series differ so greatly that they cannot be reconciled:—but, where and how does he link on his—therefore, they are not identical, but separate, and are not contradictory, because they must refer to separate events? It may be, and is even highly probable, that Genesis speaks of what is later than the latest geological facts; but, then a new and not less startling order of scientific difficulties arises, which will not be put out of court by a similar "without doubt" mode of reply only. The whole substance of the conclusion possible from Kurtz's view of the Astronomical and Geological difficulties is this—that science cannot serve as a witness for the truth of what the Bible reports, but neither can it bear testimony against it.

When the work is completed we shall have something more to say of it. Of course it is needless to state that these are the new volumes of Clark's Foreign Theological Library.

The Navies of the World; Their Present State, and Future Capabilities. By HANS BUSK, M.A. With Illustrations. London: Routledge and Co.

This book addresses itself to a strong national feeling at present prevailing. The naval preparations at French ports, and the appearance of the now notorious article in the Leipzig "Conversations Lexicon," may be regarded as the immediate excitements under which Mr. Busk has prepared this volume. It has, of course, a political interest; but we do not intend to discuss, in this column, our national defences, the navy estimates, or the state of our relations with France. The chief feature of the work is its elaborate account of the navies of England and France: and the sketches given of the resources of other maritime powers, though important and interesting in themselves, must be regarded as subordinate, and as only filling up a comparative view of the strength by sea of the principal nations of the world.

Mr. Busk's criticism of the Leipzig article appears to be careful and reliable; and both corrects the errors and mis-statements of the reviewer, and brings out many matters that are well worthy of consideration by our naval authorities. In order to ascertain correctly, as far as possible, the real capabilities and present condition of the navy and arsenals of France—where no Navy List is published, and no catalogue of the sort allowed to be publicly circulated—Mr. Busk passed some time last year at the several ports of Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg. He was fortunate enough to obtain access to unpublished official documents—experiencing on no occasion any lack of personal courtesy,—and with the addition of oral information, gained by perseverance and labour, was enabled to complete what he proffers as a trustworthy and precise account of "the present strength of the French Marine, the age of every ship, the port at which she was built, the number of her guns, and, in the case of steamers, the horse-power of each."

In comparison with the general view and statistics of the navy of France, the author furnishes us with all the authentic information he has been able to collect on the condition and prospects of our own navy: and, whatever reason there may be for anxiety, or for activity in our dockyards, it is satisfactory to learn that our naval strength exceeds, in number and in guns, that of France. If "not very materially,"—and still subject to drawbacks from the scattering of our vessels throughout the world—for our colonial purposes,—our superiority is not at present so insignificant, that there should be a panic on the subject of our naval resources.

Mr. Busk's book, besides all the facts and statistics it contains on its principal topics, also treats other matters necessary to a complete representation of the late alterations and improvements, and the existing state, of the art of naval warfare. Separate chapters are given to the application of steam to ships of war, and the introduction especially of the screw;—to naval gunnery, as based on the vastly improved ordnance now in use;—and to the tactics, altered so much from the olden time, now necessary in consequence of these changes. Then, he turns aside to our own coast and land defences, to the manning of the navy, to the training of a portion of the civilian population to the use of arms, and to the inefficiency of the Board of Admiralty. On all these subjects he writes with knowledge and earnestness; and welds together the fruits of a reading of all the books that are of any authority on his topics, and the results of personal observation and study. We should be very sorry to be supposed to adopt all the expressed and implicit opinions of these chapters; and are, therefore, compelled to acknowledge a frequent dissent, without entering here into special criticism.

Of course almost every page of such a book as this might supply matter for quotation,—indeed, we do not know the book which has appeared for a long time which might yield such a crop of newspaper paragraphs. A few passages, for their own sake, and as illustrating the character of the work, claim insertion here. First, here are a few words, that will make some of our readers open astonished eyes, as to the cost of war:—

"COST OF WAR.—Out of the 167 years intervening between 1688 and 1855, 67 were devoted to war and carnage. During the whole of that time, whoever else might be against us, the French were our most constant and indefatigable enemies; only once, and that during the late Russian war, were they our allies. The aggregate cost of those sixty-seven years of struggle with our various foes on land and at sea was just 1,500,000,000*l.*, or, on the average, rather more than 22,000,000*l.* a year—that is, about 85*l.* per minute during that long period!

"COST OF THE NAVY.—The total sum now required for the navy is 9,813,181*l.* for all purposes; so that on our fleet the disbursement of this present year of grace will be, in round numbers, rather more than 20*l.* a minute! Could we but prophetically satisfy ourselves that no untoward event would lead to a breach of the peace of Europe, and could we consequently lay up our ships in ordinary, and reduce the different establishments

in the arsenals and dockyards to the lowest footing compatible with the maintenance of order at home and in the colonies, we might no doubt at once save half-the money. But as there seems now, less than ever, but little prospect of so Utopian a state of things, we must even make the best of it; and, taking into further account things military, set down in the national ledger—

"To insurance against foreign aggression, 21,000,000*l.*"

"COST OF A FIRST-RATE.—The prime cost of a ship of the line, such as the Duke of Wellington, is 171,735*l.* The annual cost of maintaining, in order, a ship of this class (irrespective, of course, of the pay of her crew, &c.) is as follows:—Hull, 6,377*l.*; masts, sails, rigging, 3,748*l.*; engines, &c., 4,200*l.*; amounting, in fact, to rather more than 8 per cent. on the original cost. Of the amount of canvas requisite for such a ship, some idea may be formed, when it is stated that her entire spread of sail considerably exceeds an acre and a half, while, with respect to her spars, it may be added, that the mainmast alone, without the topmast, yards, or rigging of any kind, would cost very little less than 500*l.*, the foremast about 380*l.*, the mizenmast somewhat more than 100*l.*, and the bowsprit and jib-boom about 220*l.* more."

The new French artillery is a matter of no small interest; but we suppose it is now certain that the performance of the Armstrong gun is something more wonderful still.

"NEW FRENCH ARTILLERY.—The new French artillery, said to be the invention of the Emperor, are at present constructed of two dimensions only: 4-pounders for field-pieces, and 12-pounders for battering-trains. They are two-grooved. It is not intended to fire solid shot from them under any circumstances. Like Armstrong's, already described, the shells used have leaden projections to fit the riflings of the bore. They explode at the moment of striking an object, and the weight and efficiency of the two-sized guns above-named, is just double that of their nominal calibre. . . . At a recent trial of this artillery, fire was opened against a wall of solid masonry by a battery of common 24-pounders at a distance of forty-five (English) yards. At the same time, and against a precisely similar wall, a battery of the new 12-pounder *ordnance de précision* was opened at a distance of ninety yards. A breach was effected in a shorter time, and at double the distance with the new arm. The 4-pounder weighs, without its carriage, about 5½ cwt., and with a charge of 11*lb.* of powder will, with the highest elevation that can be given, send its bolt 4,300 yards. The weight of an English light 6-pounder, with its carriage, limber, and shot axle-tree, being 23 cwt. qr. 10*lbs.*"

If the paragraphs we now place together suggest ugly thoughts, it may assist to dispel them if we say that we have 530 steam vessels of war, of all descriptions, as against 246 belonging to France.

"OUR OLD MEN-OF-WAR.—Of the long array of sailing line-of-battle ships, frigates, and corvettes, that now figure in our navy list, only a very limited number can be considered as seaworthy. They have an imposing appearance, it is true, as they 'repose in perfect stillness on their shadows' at Sheerness, Chatham, or at Devonport; but never more 'will they, at the call of patriotism or of necessity, ruffle their swelling plumage, nor, putting forth their beauty and their bravery, collect their scattered elements of strength, nor awaken again their dormant thunder.' Those to which an auxiliary screw can be satisfactorily applied will probably be converted into steamers. Unfortunately, however, this process of conversion, though always costly, is far from being invariably successful. Even of the eight converted 80-gun ships—viz., the Mars and Majestic, built in 1853; the Meane, built (at Bombay) in 1849; the Centurion, in 1844; the Brunswick and Goliath, in 1842; the Cressy, in 1853; and the Colossus, in 1848—hardly one can be deemed fit to be sent any distance from these coasts."

"FRENCH NAVY—ITS PRESENT STRENGTH.—The best idea of the gigantic exertions that have been made at all the French dockyards, from 1854 to 1859, will be seen at a glance on reference to the tabular summary at the end of the French Navy List. That document reveals the existence of a total of 449 war vessels, carrying altogether 8,422 guns. Of the above, no less than 246 are steamers provided with the aggregate power of 77,000 horses!"

Some of the most striking facts of the book relate to the materials and mechanics of the production of a navy. We give a specimen:—

"MATERIALS FOR MEN-OF-WAR.—The materials now chiefly in vogue for ships of war, both in this country and in France, are Italian oak and African mahogany. A singular circumstance has been noted in connexion with this subject. It has been found that oak the produce of different countries cannot be employed in the same ship, if allowed to come in contact, as, from some organic action which takes place, the precise cause of which has not yet been ascertained, decay almost invariably takes place on either side of the junction. The lighter woods used for spars come chiefly from the Baltic, from Quebec, and even from the western shores of America. The Fontenoy, lately launched at Toulon, is remarkable for having her foremast made out of a single tree, no doubt a specimen of the *Wellingtonia gigantea*."

"CONSUMPTION OF OAK.—Not more than forty oak trees can grow upon an acre of land, so as to attain their full size or to yield each two loads of timber. In order, therefore, to build such a ship as the Marlborough, the produce of seventy-six acres of oak forest, of the growth of a hundred years, would be necessary, and to supply the demands of such a navy as England possesses at this time, would absorb annually the produce of nearly 150,000 acres."

Mr. Busk's work is thus full of matter that will attract the attention of both the curious and the patriotic; and it is sure to become a successful popular book.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress: with Explanatory Notes by GEORGE OFFOR. London: Routledge and Co.

THIS is a thoroughly excellent edition of our greatest Christian classic; the notes, principally extracted from the other works of Bunyan, are truly explanatory; and the labour of Mr. Offor has accomplished all that his name would lead one to expect.

Four Sermons. Preached before the University of Cambridge, during Advent, 1858. By HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.

We ardently hope and fully expect that the career of the new Dean of Ely will be worthy of that of the thoughtful, earnest preacher to whom we owe several volumes of truly manly and godly University sermons, and two Hulsean Lectures second only in interest and worth to those of Dean Trench. The Cambridge Tutor and Preacher ends well, and Dean Goodwin begins well, with this volume. With no little originality, with fine religious feeling, with a winning and impressive manner, and with a deep perception of the possible applications of his subject to the thoughts and movements of the present times, he discourses of "Human Folly corrected by the Advent of Christ"—"The Power of Faith in the Advent"—"The True Preparation"—and "Joy in the Prospect of the Advent of Christ." And as a specimen of the manner and spirit of these sermons, we extract a few words about Preaching:—

"I know for myself how hard it is to preach Christ as he should be preached, and how the mists of this world are apt to rise about us and hide from our minds that clear view of the Saviour in all the glory of his most adorable person and worth, which it ought to be our privilege to see, and under the influence of which we must declare his name and preach his Gospel. Therefore, if any man be earnestly set upon preaching Christ, God forbid that I should say that he does not preach him truly. If a man devoutly love Christ, and esteem it his highest privilege to declare his saving name, then it would be a shame not to love that man with all one's heart, and to own him for a brother soldier in the same great cause. What I would wish to urge is that we should all act upon this principle, that putting aside petty feelings of party and prejudice, we should own all as preachers of the Gospel, who earnestly minister in that holy office to which they have been called as stewards of the mysteries of God. Have we not enough to do in the great war against sin, to put a stop to jealousies amongst ourselves? Is it for us, the sworn champions of Christ, to bandy about nicknames, and to speak evil one of another, and to judge one another, and to put the cause of Christ to shame in the sight of the hostile army of the devil and his angels? Is this the sight which Christ would wish to see, if he were now to come again in his glory? Oh, my young Christian brethren, who are soon to be ordained as ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God, eschew, I entreat you, all narrow feelings of party, which separate Christ's servants one from another, and weaken their hands in the great fight of faith. Keep your eyes steady upon Him whose name you bear, and preach his Gospel in all its fulness. Do not narrow that Gospel to a few doctrines, whether those favoured doctrines be what are called Evangelical or Sacramental, or the Shibboleth of this school or that; but endeavour rather to contemplate Christ as the centre of all human hopes, the ground of all human duties, and the object of all human love, and then speak of him as your hearts prompt you, and as the apostles and saints and martyrs have spoken of him before."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Summer in the Soul. By H. Ward Beecher.
Paul Morphy, the Chess Champion.
Sabbath Evening Reading of the New Testament. By Dr. Cumming.
Heroes of the Laboratory and Workshop. By C. L. Brightwell.
Wool and Woollen Manufactures. By Samuel Brothers.
Gibbert Marlowe. By Wm. Whitmore.
The Anchor of Hope. By Maria Wright.
Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps. By W. H. Russell.
Doctrinal Sermons. By Rev. W. W. Harvey, B.D.
Balthazar. By Balzac.
Youth's Magazine. Sixth Series. Vol. 1.
Wanderings in India. By Mr. Lang.
The Atonement. By Rev. D. J. Vaughan, A.M.
Bibliotheca Sacra. Vol. 16.
Talk about Fruits, Flowers, &c. By H. W. Beecher.
The Patrochial System. By Dr. Whately.
Introduction to the Evidences of Christianity. By J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S.
The Pitcher and the Fountain. By Rev. J. Graham.
Searchings of Heart. By Rev. S. Martin.
Sermon on Death of Dr. Morison. By Rev. W. M. Statham.
What is the Spiritual State of our Churches. By John Angell James.
Beginnings of Divine Life. By Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A.
Old Testament Lessons for Children. By Maria Wright.
Light in Life's Shadows.
British Novelists and their Styles. By David Masson, M.A.
The Four Temperaments. By F. Arndt.
Handy Book of the Law of Husband and Wife. By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
British Controversialist. Vol. 1.
Hymns on the Church. By a Layman.
Northumberland and the Border. By Walter White.

Cleanings.

The female hippopotamus in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, has been guilty of a second infanticide. After the birth of her second offspring last week she first seemed to treat it with maternal tenderness, but in a sudden rage she seized it in her jaws and killed it outright.

Galigani reports that the Pope has permitted the Russian Government to purchase for 50,000*l.* (2,000*l.*) the statue of the Marine Venus, excavated lately from the Gardens of Julius Caesar, not far from the Portese Gate. Professor Guaccerini is charged with the restoration and cleaning of the statue.

THE THIRD NAPOLEON.—The Rev. Henry Green, A.M., in a book on Knutsford, says that Louis Napoleon visited that town before he was elected President in 1848. He would occasionally, after dinner, place all the chairs with their backs against the table, and then adroitly walk round on the rail of the chairs.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON.—Napoleon sent for Fouché, one day, in a great rage, and told him that he was a fool, was not fit to be at the head of the police, and was quite ignorant of what was passing. "Pardon me, Sire," said Fouché, "I know that your Majesty has my dismissal ready signed in your pocket." Napoleon changed his mind, and kept his Minister.

COST OF OUR WARS.—Out of the 167 years intervening between 1688 and 1855, 67 were devoted to war and carnage. The aggregate cost of those 67 years of struggle with our various foes on land and at sea, was just 1,500,000,000*l.*, or on the average, rather more than 22,000,000*l.* a year—that is, about 85*l.* per minute during that long period?—*Hans Bask's Navies of the World.*

ADAM BEDE.—The authorship of "Adam Bede," the great literary mystery of the day, is at last revealed. The subtle critics who attributed it to a lady are right. The authoress is Miss Marian Evans, of Coventry, a lady well known as the translator of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and the writer of some of the ablest theological papers in the *Westminster Review*.—*Inquirer.*

On Saturday, about 2,000 Sunday-school scholars, enrolled as members of the Halifax Band of Hope, walked in procession through the town to the mansion of F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., at Belle Vue, and afterwards partook of a good substantial tea, in the yard of the Manufacturers' Piece Hall.

MARRIAGES.

CORDER—WATSON.—July 20, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Newcastle, Mr. Alexander Corder, draper, Sunderland, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Joseph Watson, Esq., solicitor, Benham-grove, Gateshead.
CLAPHAM—WATSON.—July 20, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Newcastle, Mr. Henry Clapham, merchant, of Newcastle, to Esther Mary, second daughter of the aforesaid Mr. Watson.
BEAMISH—READ.—July 21, at Vicar Lane Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. John Sibree, Mr. Thomas Grant Beamish, to Miss Catherine Read.
HOYLE—SCHOFIELD.—July 25, at the Old Chapel, Morley, by the Rev. J. Wennacott, Mr. Squire Hoyle, to Mary, only child of the late Mr. John Schofield, both of this town.
JACOBSEN—WURTZBURG.—July 27, at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. T. Hincks, L. Jacobsen, Esq., of Nottingham, to Louisa, daughter of E. Wurtzburg, Esq., of Leeds.
LONG—DALLING.—July 27, at Berkeley-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the Rev. R. England Long, of Alston, Cumberland, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Captain Wm. Dalling, of Ilfracomb.
GREEN—JOWETT.—July 27, at the Independent Chapel, Bingley, by the Rev. W. Orgar, Mr. Samuel Green, to Miss Selina Jowett, both of that place.
COOMBS—HAMILYN.—July 27, at the Independent Chapel, North-street, Taunton, Somerset, by the Rev. A. Macmillan, Mr. Henry Coombs, of Shepton Mallett, to Ann, daughter of the late Daniel Hamlyn, Esq., of Marlock, Somerset.
PICTON—BEAUMONT.—July 27, at Cheetham-hill Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. G. B. Buber, of Salford, the Rev. J. Allanson Picton, M.A., minister of the said church, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Beaumont, Esq., of Cheetham-hill.
CREAK—GASQUOINE.—July 29, at the Independent Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. Albert Creak, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Gasquoine, B.A., the Rev. Henry Brown Creak, M.A., of Alredale College, Bradford, to Isabella, daughter of the late Thomas Gasquoine, Esq., Birkdale, Southport.
STRANGWARD—BLAND.—July 29, in the Baptist Chapel, Spaldwick, by the Rev. W. E. Archer, James Strangward, to Mercy Bland, both of Spaldwick.
SMITH—KEELEY.—August 1, by the Rev. J. C. M. Bellow, S.C.L., Albert Smith, Esq., of North-end Lodge, Waltham-green, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Keeley, Esq.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—June 24, Robert Percival, infant son of the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of St. John's-wood, London.
ERSKINE.—July 27, in his seventy-third year, at the Deanery, Ripon, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Erskine, Dean of Ripon.
HARBOROUGH.—July 28, at Stapleford-park, near Melton Mowbray, the Earl of Harborough, aged sixty-two.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—*Morning Advertiser.* Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—*Morning Post.* Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe.* Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—*Standard.* Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—*Daily Telegraph.* Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

"THE DEANE-HARDING REVOLVER."—Lately the subject of fire-arms has been so much canvassed by the public that any novelty emanating from the gunsmith meets with more than ordinary attention. Amongst the latest improvements on the primitive revolver may be classed the above-named weapon, which is very simple in construction. By the easing out of a pin situated in the stock, at once the pistol falls into three pieces in the hands of the operator: thus we have the action, chambers, and barrel bared before us in a moment, all ready for cleaning; while, by a retrograde movement, the whole is again re-adjusted, and a perfect weapon is before us, which no false tug or hitch could dismember. The functions of the discharge are also performed by cock and trigger, while a lever ramrod completes this arm, which is patented by Deane and Son.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, having been restored to health from incipient consumption, with nervousness, and other serious internal disorders, by simple means, and knowing many other ladies restored by the same treatment from various diseases of the most alarming kind, who are also willing to bear testimony, induces her with pleasure to forward to the afflicted information of the treatment on receipt of two stamps and a stamped directed envelope, to pre-pay postage, addressed to Mrs. Morrison, 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**—HAPPINESS.—Without health, no human being can be happy. Visit the gayest and most fortunate on earth only with sleepless nights, disorder any single organ of the body, and you will presently see his gaiety vanish. A disordered stomach or torpid liver is but too frequently the origin of our most melancholy thoughts, which nothing rectifies so soon as these digestive pills. Headache, bile, and dimness of sight disappear before their potent away, which gradually expels all impurities from the system, giving the mind serenity and the body ease. Debilitated constitutions regain their strength and vigour under a course of these pills, which never fail in causing all functions to work in perfect harmony, from which man's happiness results.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The paragraph in the *Moniteur* promising an immediate reduction of the French land and sea forces to a peace footing, caused a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols on Thursday. Afterwards there was some reaction, and prices closed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than on the previous day. On Saturday there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$. Monday was a very dull day. Consols scarcely declined more than 1-16 per cent. The Indian financial statement has not greatly affected the Funds. It was generally presumed that a loan of from five to seven millions would be required, and consequently Sir Charles Wood's exposition of Indian finance has not produced any additional depression in Indian securities.

To-day the Market continues firm at previous quotations, Consols being 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 for Money and Account. The New Threes are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Reduced, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. The New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Loan Debentures (1858), 94; and Exchequer Bills, 30s. prem. India Stock is 219.

The demand for money has increased, and the supply has diminished. In Lombard-street bills of a high class are discounted in some instances at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ is generally demanded. At the Bank the applications are, consequently, to a considerable amount.

The imports of the precious metals during the week have been large, representing an aggregate of 614,000*l.* With the exception of 70,000 sovereigns sent into the Bank on Wednesday, the whole has been sent abroad. On Monday 513,000*l.* was received in gold from Australia, America, and elsewhere.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been great activity, the arrivals being very large. The number of ships reported inward was 353, and those cleared outward amounted to 113, including 16 in ballast. The export trade is still brisk, although the shipments to the Continent since the conclusion of peace have not increased in any important degree.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been extremely limited; prices have generally shown a downward tendency, but in one or two instances a slight advance is perceptible. Caledonians have declined to 83. London and Blackwall to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Western to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Midland to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern improved to 103, Great Westerns to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Easterns to 73 and 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bristol and Exeter brought 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, and North Stafford 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. The foreign undertakings have been very quiet. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares are steady at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the New at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Paris and Lyons realise 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Colonial Market East Indian, after being 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 98. Great Indian Peninsula were 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk of Canada, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western of Canada, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,313,695	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	16,838,695
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,313,695		£31,313,695

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,000	Government Securities	£11,170,680
Reserve	8,820,208	Other Securities ..	17,350,396
Public Deposits ..	5,018,456	Notes	9,472,680
Other Deposits	14,907,777	Gold & Silver Coin	623,995
Seven Day and other Bills	818,230		
	£38,617,671		£38,617,671

July 28, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 29, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

MOOK, J. jun., West India-road, Poplar, optician, August 8, September 8.
WOOD, W. L., Puckeridge, grocer, August 11, September 8.
WARD, J. jun., Queen-street, Pirbright, glass dealer, August 11, September 8.
WOLFEQUAST, J., Oxford-street, dealer in cigars, August 15, September 7.
TAPLEY, F., Arbor-terrace, Commercial-road East, draper, August 9, September 7.
RICHARDS, W., Lansdown Arms, Ilington, licensed victualler, August 8, September 12.
HOBBS, H., and TILLEY, G., Saint George's-wharf, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road, and elsewhere, brickmakers, August 15, September 12.
ORRILL, F., Loughborough, maltster, August 9 and 80.
HARRIS, J., Highweek, Devonshire, coal merchant, August 10 and 30.
PEARSON, J. M., Coatham, near Redcar, Yorkshire, builder, August 15, September 6.
LANCASTER, W., Bury, coal merchant, August 11, September 1.
GOODWIN, C. J., Hulme, Lancashire, tavern keeper, August 11, September 15.

Tuesday, August 2, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

TITCHMARSH, C., Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, farmer, August 11, September 8.
RUSHTON, Y., Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper, August 15, September 2.
FLAMANT, L., Duke-street, Portland-place, milliner, August 15, September 14.
SWAN, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-owner, August 10, September 15.
ADAMSON, G. J., Twickenham, builder, August 13, September 20.
FORD, J. E., Aldermanbury, type manufacturer, August 15, September 4.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 1.

We had moderate supplies of English wheat for this morning's market, and rather large arrivals from abroad. The market opened with an advance being generally asked for wheat, but the weather being fine last Monday's prices could not be exceeded. Foreign wheat met improved demand, and is mostly held above present value. Flour remained without alteration, and the millers reduced the nominal top price 3s per sack. Barley was in small supply, and saleable at previous prices. Beans and peas maintained late value. Of oats, arrivals are large, mostly from Russia, and these qualities met a dull sale at a decline of 6d to 1s per quarter from the rates of this day week. On the coast we have few more arrivals of wheat and Indian corn. The former sells at a little advance, and the latter at last week's prices.

Wheat	Barley	Foreign	Wheat	Barley	Foreign
Essex and Kent, Red 37 to 45			Dantrig		
Ditto White	39 49		Konigsberg, Red	48 52	
Lincoln, Norfolk, and			Pomeranian, Red	46 52	
Yorkshire Red			Rosdock	46 52	
Scotch	42 46		Danish and Holstein	44 50	
Rye	30 31		East Friesland	44 46	
Barley, malting	28 30		Petersburg	40 46	
Distilling	28 30		Riga and Archangel	40 42	
Malt (pale)	38 40		Polish Odesa	40 42	
Beans, mazagan	39 41		Marianopol	44 46	
Ticks	49 41		Taganrog	44 46	
Harrow	45 48		Egyptian	32 34	
Pigeon	45 48		American (U.S.)	46 50	
Peas, White	40 45		Barley, Pomeranian	39 32	
Grey	36 46		Konigsberg	48 52	
Maple	42 44		Danish	36 28	
Boilers	42 50		East Friesland	24 26	
Tares (English new)	22 26		Egyptian	22 24	
Foreign			Odesa	22 25	
Oats (English new)	22 26		Beans		
Flour, town made, per			Horse	38 40	
Sack of 280 lbs	38 43		Pigeon	40 42	
Linseed, English	46 50		Egyptian	36 38	
Baltic	46 50		Peas, White	42 44	
Black Sea	46 50		Oats		
Hempseed	42 44		Dutch	20 27	
Canaryseed	66 68		Jahde	20 25	
Cloverseed, per cwt. of			Danish	18 22	
112 lbs. English			Danish, Yellow feed	21 23	
German			Swedish	22 25	
French			Petersburg	20 23	
American			Flour, per bar. of 106 lbs.		
Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2			New York	24 26	
Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2			Spanish, per sack	24 26	
Rapeseed, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2			Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 7 1/4d; household ditto, 5d to 6 1/4d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,972 head. We were well supplied with each kind of foreign stock to-day. Generally speaking, its quality was good. About an average time-of-year supply of beasts came fresh to hand this morning from our own grazing districts, in fair condition. For nearly all breeds the demand ruled inactive; nevertheless, compared with Monday last, very little change took place in the quotations, the general top figure for beef being 4 1/4d per lb. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 1,300 shorthorns and crosses; from Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, 350 of various breeds; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 200 oxen and heifers. The show of nearly all breeds of sheep was again somewhat extensive, but their general condition was only middling. Prime Downs and half-breeds sold readily at 4s 10d to 5s per lb.; otherwise the mutton trade ruled steady at all prices. We had a fair demand for lambs, and the quotations were well supported. Calves—the show of which was only moderate—were in request, and the turn dealer. The pork trade was in a sluggish state. In prices, however, no change took place.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 5 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 to 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 8 to 4 8
Prime large oxen	3 8 to 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 to 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime small	4 4 to 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 to 3 0	Large hogs	3 0 to 3 0
Second quality	0 0 to 0 0	Neatman, porkers	3 8 to 4 0

Lambs 4s 8d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 17s to 21s each. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 1.

Rather increased supplies of meat are on sale in these markets, and, on the whole, the trade rules steady, at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. beef	2 10 to 3 0	Small pork	4 4 to 4 10
Middling ditto	3 2 to 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 to 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 to 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 4
Large pork	3 8 to 4 0	Veal	3 8 to 4 4

Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 1.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes have increased, but we have no arrivals to report from the continent. The demand has become less active, on rather easier terms. Shows are selling at from 70s to 100s, and Regents 100s to 130s per ton.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Aug. 2.

TEA.—Since the delivery of the letters by the Overland Mail there has been rather more firmness in prices. The transactions entered into have been on a very limited scale. The deficiency in the shipments, as compared with the same period of last season, amounts to above 18,500,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—The market has been very quiet, and the few sales of foreign recorded went at about previous rates. British plantation has been in a very limited demand, and in the refined market only a few dealings have been entered into at about former rates.

COFFEE.—The inquiries for native Ceylon, for export, have been rather more active, and plantation Ceylon, for home consumption, has met a fair inquiry, at fully late rates.

RICE.—There has been a very limited business transacted, but the few parcels of Bengal qualities sold went at fully previous rates.

SALTPETRE.—A very limited business has been recorded, as holders demand higher rates than purchasers are disposed to give, which has checked speculations in this article.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,890 firkins butter and 2,379 bales bacon; and, from foreign ports, 8,656 casks butter and 1,125 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market, last week, there was a good demand, particularly towards the close, when an advance of 1s to 3s per cwt. was established, the latter on the finest mild sorts. Dutch further advanced to 11s for the best. The bacon market was quiet, without any alteration in prices, say 5s to 6s, landed, according to quality, &c.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 30.—Grapes and pine-apples have not altered in price since our last report. West India pine have been plentiful and good. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries are getting scarcer, and cherries and strawberries are nearly over. English apricots have made their appearance. Greenage plums obtain 3s a dozen. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all descriptions continue to realise fair prices. Cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale are getting over. Peas, beans, horn carrots, and globe artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are cheaper. New potatoes realised

from 6s to 15s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalanchoes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 1.—The reports from the plantations are most favourable, and there is every prospect of a large crop. Our market is very heavy, and prices only nominal. Duty, 200,000. No imports of foreign hops took place into London last week.

SEEDS, London, Monday, Aug. 1.—Cloverseed remains unchanged. In red seed there is nothing passing, and the offers of new German white do not meet any attention. The yield of the new crop of trefoil is reported to be very indifferent, and sellers are asking 4s to 5s advance, but without at present leading to business. Rapeseed is fully as dear. Canaryseed without change this day.

WOOL, Monday, August 1.—Although the demand for most kinds of English wools is not quite so active as in the previous week, a full average business is doing, at extreme rates, at which many of the growers, owing to the steady upward movement in the value of Colonial qualities at the public sales now in progress, have refused to sell. The continental demand continues to take off more than average quantities. The prospect of the market is very satisfactory.

OILS, Monday, August 1.—Lined oil is in fair request, at 2s 9d per cwt on the spot. Pale seed moves off slowly at 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; but fine sperm is active, at 92 1/2 to 93 1/2. Olive is very firm at 50s for Gallipoli, and 45s for Levant. Cocoa-nut sells at 40s to 43s; and fine palm 48s to 47s. Other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 1.—The amount of business doing in our market is only moderate, yet prices are well supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s 9d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 9 1/2d per 8 lbs.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 1.—Market without alteration from last day. Haswell, 17s 6d; Stewart's, 17s 6d; Lambton's, 16s 9d; South Hetton's, 17s 3d; Ruffin Grange, 16s 3d; Hartley's, 15s; Wylam's, 16s; Tanfield, 13s; Gosforth, 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 98; left from last day, 13; total, 111.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS, &c.—The Friends of a well-educated YOUTH, who has been some time in the trade, are desirous of placing him in a respectable Business. For further information, address R. T., High House, Grays, Essex.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, a Gin of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s. or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

REID'S LONDON STOUT.—By taking six dozen quarts, 3s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 1d.; imperial pints, 3s. Guinness's Stout, Bass's and Allsopp's India Pale Ale, quarts, 6s.; pints, 3s. 6d.; imperial pints, 4s. 6d. Campbell's strong Scotch Ale, quarts, 7s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; imperial pints, 5s. 6d. Rudgard's India Pale Ale, 25s. per 18-gallon cask. South African Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per dozen Canadian Brandy, 15s. per gallon. Price current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Wine, Spirit and Beer Merchants, 95, Regent-street, W., London.

DO you DOUBLE-up your PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding and First Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The New Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.—Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define five miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 21 each, for Tourists, &c.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	Kings'	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 11 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 0
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 16 0
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very best quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 1M, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

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WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, of Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

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42, NEW BOND STREET. Rosewood 64 Octaves Pianofortes 20 gu. and upwards. Walnut 26 gu. OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 gu. and upwards. MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, 13 gu. and upwards. C. C. has much pleasure in submitting the following most flattering testimonial:—

[COPY.] House of Commons, March 19, 1859. Lord Charles Russell has the pleasure of informing Mr. Cadby that his New Grand Pianoforte is highly approved of. At a musical party last Tuesday there was but one opinion respecting it, all (Amateurs and Professionals) agreeing that it was a most superior and beautifully-toned instrument. Manufactories, Nos. 3, 38, and 39, LIQUORPOND-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, where specimens of each Instrument can also be seen.

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Kitchen Knives and Forks—Per doz. Per pair. Table Knives 10 0 | Dessert ditto 8 0 | Carvers 2 6
Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases, adapted for presents.
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SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

	Best, 2nd Quality.
Table Forks	per doz. 35s. 31s.
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Are the Dental Establishments of
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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Not only desodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR EVER the cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible. The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in larders, sculleries, dairies, musty casks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

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Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

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CURE for TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE, HEAD, &c., also SCIATICA and PAINS in the LIMBS.

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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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An effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the STOMACH and LIVER are liable: the symptoms of which are known by the general term of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; when the patient suffers pain in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, acidity, and pain in the stomach, redness of urine, pains in the back, jaundice, or yellowness of the eyes and skin, &c., also loss of appetite, bitterness, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, flatulency, or wind, heartburn, restlessness in the night, a sense of sinking in the stomach, languor, depression of the spirits, &c. The pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons from childhood to old age.

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